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THE TSAR'S BELATED RECEPTION OF STRIKERS: THE WORKMEN'S DELEGATES LEAVING THE ALEXANDER PALACE, TSARSKOE SELO, FEB. 1.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT TSARSKOE SELO.

After a somewhat farcical interview, the representative workmen from the St. Petersburg factories were driven to the railway-station in sleighs belonging to the Court.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

There are misgivings in some minds about the international petitions to the Russian Government on behalf of Maxim Gorky. I have been told that this is no affair of ours; that we don't know what Maxim Gorky has done; that, at any rate, this meddling in the business of other peoples does more harm than good. Certainly the reasons assigned by some of the petitioners are not entirely convincing. In Paris there is a disposition among the manifestant authors to strike rather a peremptory note. "Maxim Gorky is not yours," they say to the Russian Government; "he belongs to us, to literature, to humanity." That is not very judiciously put; it seems to claim impunity for any writer who makes a wide appeal to his professional brethren; it has the air of placing literature above the laws, not of one State only, but of any State. M. Brunetière, perceiving this, draws distinction between the writings by which Maxim Gorky is known to the world and any particular act, in connection with the agitation in Russia, which his Government may construe as treason. As an author, he is one of the rare voices of his people; he has made those great dumb millions articulate to his thinking countrymen and to all the world. To suppress him for that reason would be, as M. Brunetière says, nothing short of a crime. But is there any particular act which can be cited by a justly offended Government as a proof of conspiracy and rebellion?

Before the fatal Sunday which saw St. Petersburg stained with blood, Maxim Gorky and others strove to persuade several of the Tsar's Ministers that the Tsar ought to listen to the grievances of the workmen. Who doubts that the advice was sound? Where is the treason? In a French paper—it is always in French papers, by the way, that you find these illuminating things about Russia, the friend and ally—I have read a picturesque account of an imaginary reception of workmen and their wives at the Winter Palace. The Tsar listens gravely while the men—first a blacksmith, then a carpenter, then a tanner—describe their miserable condition. The "Little Father" speaks to his children, and promises nothing very definite, it is true; but there is a note of genuine sympathy, and they are comforted. In another room the Tsaritsa receives the women, discusses their household affairs, gives them tea; and then—wonder of wonders! a door opens, and they have a glimpse of a cot, wherein, surrounded by awe-struck nurses in white caps, slumbers the Imperial heir, unconscious of destiny. Something of this might have happened if a touch of genius were ever vouchsafed to autocrats on the brink of revolution. But the blacksmith and the carpenter and the tanner, and the women who would have wept with joy at even a distant view of the illustrious baby, were shot down in the streets. There is a letter which Maxim Gorky is said to have written, a strong letter to the officers of the garrison, entreating them not to slaughter the people, who were peaceably bent on laying their petition at the feet of their Sovereign. Is there anything in this document which calls for death or Siberia? Is it not plain that the Tsar would be glad if that innocent blood had never been shed?

It is not against Maxim Gorky in his cell that the indictment lies—the indictment framed by universal reason, despite the timid folk who are for never meddling in the affairs of other nations. We cannot pass by on the other side with these Levites, even if we would. Whatever Russia does causes unlimited disturbance. If she is at war, she accuses us of egging on her enemy; if she has riots, she says we have paid for them. An amiable gentleman who writes from London to a strictly censored journal in St. Petersburg informs his readers that the wondrous torpedo-boats, which annoyed the Baltic Fleet on the Dogger Bank were European, officered by Japanese; a discovery, he adds, which has made us still more discontented with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. This means, I presume, that our naval authorities lent the torpedo-boats to the Japanese for that little manoeuvre which was defeated by the marvellous vision of Captain Klado, who can tell a torpedo-boat at night from any other craft at any distance you please, from two hundred yards to a couple of miles.

It is a French journalist (oh, these illuminating French journalists!) who says that, if the torpedo-boats were Japanese, it is inexplicable that they did not torpedo at least one ironclad amidst the admirable confusion of a fleet frantically blazing at random, sinking peaceful trawlers, and damaging its own ships. This is what the notorious practice of the Japanese would lead us to believe. But on this occasion they were hampered by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The British Admiralty, you see, had lent the torpedo-boats on condition that they should be returned intact, this side up with care; and so the Japanese officers, as soon as they felt themselves under the gaze of

Captain Klado, much more penetrating than any searchlight, knew there was nothing for them but to hook it.

Maxim Gorky is in his cell; but Klado is at large, instructing Admirals, shedding his great mind without stint upon interviewers. Do you know why the Russian agents would not discuss before the Commission the evidence of the Swedish captain, whose harmless cargo-boat was fired at by one of Rozhestvensky's ships? It was because the luminous Klado—he is described as "luminous and energetic"—could not intervene. He was not on board that ship, or he would have seen at once that the Swede was not a torpedo-boat. Somebody without his prodigious optic nerve was in command; and so the Commission was assured that the Swedish adventure had nothing to do with the case. Captain Klado told an English interviewer that the British cross-examination in court had been conducted in the spirit of Sergeant Buzfuz; and he spoke of Mr. Pickford, K.C., as "Mr. Pickwick." Facetious Russ! He must feel quite an affable pity for Sam Weller, whose vision could not pierce a pair of stairs and a door. A British naval officer of great experience testified before the Commission that the appearance of any object at sea was most deceptive by night—a fact well known, I believe, to every sailor. But in one of his numberless interviews Captain Klado dismisses Captain Keyes as an ignorant upstart, who presumed to teach the Admirals their business, and had the indecency to sit in court among the lawyers. The difference between the two witnesses is that Captain Keyes speaks as a sailor, and Captain Klado as a diplomatic agent of the Russian Government. With what modesty and candour Russia is served by some of her diplomatic agents, who needs to be told?

The headmasters of public schools have been summing up their opinions of the soaring human boy. Some hold that he is better than he was; others that there is no change to speak of; one or two, that he is a decadent. Dr. Gow, of Westminster School, says the boy is the "same careless, humorous, observant creature as of yore." Sir Oliver Lodge, speaking from the detached point of view of science, makes the discouraging statement that, so far as things of the mind are concerned, the modern boy is "dull, apathetic, and indolent." I remember a friend of mine telling me (I hope he didn't invent the yarn) that, finding a small nephew of his very dull, apathetic, and indolent one afternoon in the holidays, he tried to stir up a little interest by reciting the ballad of Eugene Aram. All went well till he came to the lines—

The usher took six hasty strides,
As smit with sudden pain . . .
Then down he sat beside the lad,
And talked to him of Cain.

"Oh, dear!" murmured the nephew. "What taste!" "Taste!" echoed the uncle. "What do you mean?" "To talk to him of Cain. As if he hadn't enough of that in school!" "You graceless young caitiff! It's Cain—the first murderer." "Oh, come!" said the boy, "I know Hood; he's the Johnny who was always making puns. On his deathbed, too: he said that his death would be a good thing for the undertaker, who had to urn a lively Hood."

Perhaps that youngster was a decadent; perhaps he was a spelling reformer. Mr. Drummond, who writes to me again, assures me that German and Italian children of ten can spell better than English children of twelve, because they own a more rational orthography and pronunciation than ours. I have heard of Oriental tongues with so small a vocabulary that a multiplicity of meanings is achieved by pronouncing the same word with many different inflections. They must be a joy to the infants who lisp them. But don't tell me there is any tongue which beats the eccentricity of pronouncing "plough" as "plow" and "cough" as "coff"! Think you it is this which makes the soaring human English boy, when he suddenly encounters it, dull, apathetic, and indolent? Jones Minor may say: "Well! If this is my own, my native language, give me compulsory Greek!" I have a vivid recollection of a small schoolboy who went up to his schoolmaster and said, "Please, Sir, I've no taste for algebra." Perhaps Jones Minor has taken Dr. Gow into his confidence. "I say, Doctor," he may have said, "own up. This lingo of ours, you know, is very rough on a fellow. Why shouldn't we spell it 'ruff,' or pronounce it 'row' or 'roff'? Why don't you headmaster Johnnies put your heads together, and save us all this bother?"

I commend to Jones Minor the opinion of Professor Lounsbury, of Yale, that the men who wrote the pronouncing dictionaries were swaggering upstarts, as Hamlet would say. What right had Walker to pronounce for you and me? But the remedy is in our own hands, my dear young friend. Let us organise a pronouncing dictionary of our own; let us beg Mr. Sidney Lee to edit a Dictionary of National Pronunciation, in which "cough" and "plough" shall differ in spelling or harmonise in sound. Forward!

IS DOWSING CREDIBLE? THE QUESTION OF THE DIVINING-ROD.

BY PROFESSOR W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S.

From time to time during the last 240 years the so-called divining-rod (or dowsing-rod, as it is known in the Southwest of England) has been the subject of public controversy throughout the civilised world. Periodically a newspaper correspondence arises like an epidemic and then dies away, to be resuscitated a few years later as if it began for the first time. An instance of this is to be found in the columns of the *Times* newspaper during the last month.

At the request of the Editor of *The Illustrated London News* I append some brief notes on the subject, and some illustrations (Figs. 1 to 8) tracing the forked rod from its earliest recorded use in history down to the present time. There is a vast bibliography on the subject, but very little scientific or historical research is to be found in all the literature that has been published. During my summer vacations, and with the help of various assistants, the British Museum Library and foreign libraries have been ransacked, and nearly every attainable work or article on the subject has been brought under my notice. The mistake made by nearly every writer on the subject during the last two centuries has been to confuse the *virgula furcata*, the forked rod of the miner, with the ancient methods of rhabdomancy. The confusion arose from the ancient name, *virgula divina* (a method of augury), being often applied to the more modern and very business-like method, though it looks like a relic of superstition, of prospecting for mines or water by the forked dowsing-rod.

The origin of the word "dowsing" is obscure. I am inclined to think it arose from the translation of the colloquial German name of the rod—*Schläg-rute*, striking-rod—into the Cornish Celtic or Middle English (M.E., *duschen*)—to strike or fall), when the German miners were brought over to Cornwall in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was they who doubtless introduced the use of the rod into England for prospecting the mines of Cornwall and Somerset. For no mention of the use of the rod in England occurs before Queen Elizabeth's reign. Nearly a hundred years later it was used for finding underground water in Somerset, where a domestic water supply is in many places most difficult to obtain, owing to the nature of the secondary rock formation there; the water existing in fissures or hollows, and not in large beds, as it does in many other places.

In fact, one of the commonest objections to the dowser made by scientific men is that underground water occurs in sheets, and not in channels as the dowser imagines. No doubt underground water in certain districts does occur in sheets, and the dowser is mistaken in thinking otherwise; but as a competent hydro-geologist, Mr. E. Westlake, F.G.S., shows, the mode of distribution of underground water is very different in other places.

The next question was, What was the function of the dowsing or divining rod? This is of use simply as an index of an unconscious muscular spasm which occurs in the dowser when he is in the neighbourhood of underground water, metallic ore, or any other object for which he is accustomed to search by means of the rod. Hence many dowsers do not use a rod at all, trusting entirely to the sensations they experience. These sensations often produce a serious *malaise* on the part of the dowser when at the object of his search. For two centuries dowsers in all countries have asserted the existence of this *malaise*.

The next problem was to ascertain whether illusion or imposture explained these muscular spasms and sensations. I have shown in the research published in the Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research that, though cases of imposture and illusion doubtless exist here, as elsewhere, nevertheless the observed phenomena cannot be explained away in this easy manner.

What, then, gives rise to the spasm and twisting of the rod? Is it a physical force like electricity? Nearly all the diviners or dowsers themselves say it is electricity, just as they would explain boiler explosions, or anything out of the common, by electricity. To set this question at rest, I made a series of experiments on insulated and uninsulated dowsers, and found that whenever the dowser thought he was insulated the rod would not work, and vice versa, though, as a matter of fact, I had, unknown to the dowser, reversed matters—that is, he was in conducting communication with the earth when he imagined he was insulated, and was insulated when he thought he was not. After much tedious investigation and experiment I came to the conclusion that the motion of the rod in a genuine and successful dowser is due to involuntary muscular motion on his part, and that the stimulus which excites this motion is a reflex action, like that which excites sneezing, hiccupping, blushing, or pallor.

The issue was, therefore, narrowed down to the origin of this nervous stimulus. Further inquiry showed that it is due either to (a) a sub-conscious detection of surface signs of underground water, which would link the phenomena of the divining-rod on to other well-known psychological and physiological phenomena; or (b) it is something resembling the unexplained instinct of many homing birds and animals; in fact, something new to official science, resembling what is called "lucidity" or "clairvoyance"—that is to say, a super-normal perceptive power exercised sub-consciously by the dowser. This latter explanation, so far as my present knowledge goes, appears to me to be the most probable, and, however foreign it may be to existing scientific opinion, it is, I believe, justified by certain evidence which I have cited in my second report to the Society for Psychical Research.

THE PACIFIC EIDER DUCK.

(See Page Illustration.)

The appearance of any hitherto unknown visitor to our British waters is always an event of interest. Scarcely a year passes without some addition to our list of birds. Sometimes it is a warbler or chat from the far East, which on its westward migration gets carried beyond its usual limit and reaches our shores in company with the crowd of small migrants which visit the west of Europe. At other times a visitor from the South, of similar character, is added to the list of British birds; but far more often it is some wandering wader, or duck, gull, or petrel which adds to the number of birds known to occur within the area of the British Islands.

The latest addition to the list of British birds is one of considerable interest, being the Pacific eider duck (*Somateria v.-nigrum*) of North America. A specimen was sent for exhibition at a recent meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club on Jan. 18 of the present year by Mr. Frederic Stubbs, the secretary of the Oldham Field Naturalists' and Photographic Society, by whom the specimen in question has been presented to the Corporation Museum at Oldham. The bird was identified at the Natural History Museum by Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, and exhibited by him, on Mr. Stubbs' behalf, at the meeting of the above-mentioned club.

The bird was shot by a fowler at Graemsay, in Orkney, on Dec. 17, 1904, and was forwarded by the wildfowler who shot it with some common eider ducks to Mr. Clarke, a well-known dealer in natural history specimens in Scarborough, by whom it was sent to Mr. Stubbs at Oldham. In general appearance it resembles the ordinary eider duck of Europe (*Somateria mollissima*), but it is easily distinguished from the male of the latter by the black chevron-like mark on the throat, whence its specific name of *v.-nigrum*.

The home of the Pacific eider is far away, and why one of its kind should have wandered into Western Europe is a mystery. On the coasts of Bering Sea it nests plentifully, as well as on the Aleutian Islands, and as far south in Western North America as the Farallon Islands, off the coast of California. It also nests on the shores of North-eastern Siberia, and extends to the Mackenzie River in British North America. In winter, however, the Pacific eider joins the vast flocks of the King eider and Steller's eider, but its numbers are smaller than those of the two ducks last mentioned. As is well known, the brightly plumaged males of the eider ducks betake themselves to the open sea when the females are sitting on the eggs, exchanging their beautiful black and white dress for a brown plumage similar to that of the discarded hen birds. The latter rear the young, and clothe their nests with the beautiful soft lining of down from which our soft eider-down quilts are made. Not only are they protected by the inhabitants of Northern Norway and other countries, to which they provide a source of income, but by this protection they have become so tame that they will allow themselves to be stroked with the hand.

ART NOTES.

London has seldom been so favoured as of late in the matter of exhibitions. With the memorial exhibition of Watts' works at Burlington House, with the works of the Impressionists at the Grafton, with the interesting pictures and Rodin's wonderful piece of sculpture at the New Gallery, the most various of tastes may be sure of gratification. Now the International Society commits a sort of happy dispatch to make room for the memorial exhibition of Whistler's work of its own arranging. Whistler, therefore, whether he willed it or not, challenges the judgment of a London public, and this he does in his full strength, for the collection has been made with more than ordinary thoroughness. This is but just. Whistler's subtlety of technique and almost secret beauties will become more obvious in a large gathering of his work, and the cumulative effect becomes stronger and more convincing than that of any single example.

Meanwhile many minor galleries have proved centres of attraction. Drawings in colour and line of hunting and other sports by Mr. G. D. Armour, the clever *Punch* artist, are shown at the Leicester Galleries; water-colours by contemporary artists of the English and Scottish schools are exhibited by Mr. Paterson in Bond Street; Messrs. Dowdeswell show cabinet pictures in oil by Mr. Oliver Hall; Mr. Walter Crane's sketches of Sicily and Normandy are at the Carfax Gallery; while Mr. Wynford Dewhurst, an English Impressionist, and the author of a standard book on Impressionism, shows a few landscapes at Kneller's Gallery in Bond Street. These landscapes are interesting as illustrating the wide-reaching influences of a movement that had its beginning in Paris only fifty years ago. Mr. Dewhurst, who was an early and able executant in the methods of Impressionism, has thrown in his lot with many notable painters of the time. Mr. Clausen is closely allied to Claude Monet, and the genius of Giovanni Segantini has much in common with what was best in the school of Batignolles.

London, notorious for the misery of its monuments and statues, has unluckily not been enriched by the column erected to the memory of Queen Victoria by the inhabitants of the Royal Borough of Kensington. It is situated in the Kensington High Street, at the point where Church Street meets that great eastward and westward "artery of travel." We are surprised, even in London, by the weakness of this column, broken in the centre by a clumsy band of marble, and finishing in a misshapen capital. It bears aloft an urn of unprepossessing proportions, which (says the policeman at its base) "looks like a lamp, but is not really one." Happily, Queen Victoria will live otherwise than in her monuments.

The old ban of the Academy upon all frames except those of modern pattern and the most finished

gilt has been somewhat abated in late years. Gilt frames are demanded; but the gilt may be faded, and the yellow gold may give way to the green world which Whistler loved. Mr. Sargent always sends his sitters in search of old frames; and he was himself among the bidders at Christie's when a number of particularly fine specimens of old Italian workmanship came under the hammer.

W. M.

THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY K.N.

It is just a twelvemonth ago this week that relations were broken off between the two nations which have ever since been struggling in the Far East. And during those intervening twelve months, victory has uniformly followed the Japanese arms, while disaster and defeat has just as consistently dogged the Russians. It was on Feb. 8-9 that the attacks upon the Russian ships off Port Arthur and Chemulpo took place, followed on the 10th by a formal declaration of war. It is an education to remember now what Europe, without exception, and to a certain extent England also, believed would be the result of this action on the part of Japan. The forebodings of the timorous, the vaunt of the assured Russophiles, have been entirely falsified. In spite of the bravery and stubbornness of her soldiers, of a resolution and an energy worthy of a better cause, nothing but reverses has been the result; while, on the other hand, Japan has proved herself all and more than her most sanguine admirers anticipated, until to-day she not only holds both the Korean and the Liao-Tung peninsulas, with that fortress which was said to be impregnable, but she has her grasp on Manchuria, with an army the efficiency of which has been redoubled by the experience and the trials through which it has passed.

It can scarcely be doubted that the Russians, for two reasons, were anxious to achieve a success at this period. It would have been a sign most propitious had they been able to inflict a defeat or even a partial reverse upon their enemy upon the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities. As already suggested in this column, Mistchenko's great raid upon old Newchwang on Jan. 11 and 12 foreshadowed some further movements probably intended to turn the Japanese left flank and cut it upon their communications. It was, in fact, a reconnaissance in force, and so it could not have surprised anyone when, fourteen days later, Gripenberg crossed the Hun-ho, and, after heavy fighting, established himself on the left bank of the river, rolling up as far as San-de-pu the extreme left of the Japanese. But although the very latest troops from Europe were utilised for this flanking movement it was doomed to fail. Although, as Oyama writes, "all the columns expected annihilation," the defenders of these important strategic positions held on until the Japanese felt themselves strong enough to take the offensive, and then the Russians were driven back at every point, with a loss, it is said, of over ten thousand officers and men. Doubtless the great plain of the Hun-ho offers opportunities for rapid movement which the hills further to the east do not present; but Gripenberg, in carrying out his flanking movement, appears to have underestimated the strength of the main entrenchments which the Japanese had thrown up to defend their flank. It is said that Kuropatkin has censured Gripenberg for the sacrifice he made of his men, and that Gripenberg has replied that he was indifferently supported by General Kaulbars, and that Kuropatkin practically abandoned him.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

The Bell in the Fog, Gertrude Atherton. (Macmillan. 6s.)
Port Arthur: Three Months with the Besiegers. Frederic Villiers. (Longmans. 7s. 6d.)
Nancy Star: Elinor Macartney Lane. (Heinemann. 6s.)
The Rebel Wooing, John A. Steuart. (Hutchinson. 6s.)
Frederick, Gene Stratton-Porter. (Murray. 6s.)
Before the Crisis, F. B. Mott. (Lane. 6s.)
The Gate of the Desert, John Oxenham. (Methuen. 6s.)
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TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Twenty-Five (from July 2 to December 31, 1904)

of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Grattis,

through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office,

198, Strand, W.C., London.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S
ILLNESS.

Princess Victoria, who had been ill for some time, was operated upon for appendicitis on Jan. 31. Sir Frederick Treves performed the operation, and Sir Francis Laking was in attendance. The bulletins issued by the eminent surgeon and physician have shown that the patient is making steady progress towards recovery, and her Royal Highness will shortly be removed from London. Since his Majesty was operated upon for perityphilitis, as Sir Frederick Treves prefers to call it, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein has also undergone an operation for the disease; and Princess Victoria is the third of the royal family for whom the surgeon's skill has been requested in this respect.

THE RUSSIAN
DISTURBANCES.

The state of St. Petersburg becomes more and more satisfactory to the authorities, but the provinces are still far from tranquil. The strike agitation spreads in Poland, and martial law has been proclaimed in certain towns. From the Warsaw Government schools, 208 pupils have been expelled for petitioning the directors to introduce instruction in the Polish language. The punishment does not end at expulsion; for it means that the youths lose students' privileges, and will have to serve three years in the army instead of one. There is further violence in Finland. Herr Johnson, Procurator to the Finnish Senate, was assassinated on Feb. 6 by a person named Lieutenant Alexander Gadd, who called at the Procurator's house and sent up his card. The assailant was wounded by the murdered man's son. The Procurator had deserted the Finnish national cause and had taken service with Russia. He had increased his unpopularity by enforcing a general levy of 100,000 marks, which was to be paid to the police as a reward for their active repression of a working-men's demonstration.

OUR PORTRAITS. It is hardly necessary to remark that the new Secretary for Scotland, the Marquis of Linlithgow, is by

No one will gainsay the wisdom of the Marquis of Londonderry in giving the new appointment of Chief Woman Inspector under the Board of Trade to the Hon. Agnes Maude Lawrence, for Miss Lawrence has been in close touch with educational matters for a number of years—for five years she was an active member of the London School Board, and then a member of the Education Committee.

their statements as facts. The last meeting of the Court, when its decision will be announced, is to be public.

THE GOVERNMENT
MAJORITY.

Despite a considerable series of defeats at by-elections, the Government still commands a majority in the House of Commons of eighty-five. But it is a majority with unstable elements. About eighty Unionists have intimated that they will not seek re-election, and of these a certain proportion may not respond very warmly to the solicitations of the Whips for critical divisions. The attitude of the Free Food Unionists may be more hostile to the Government in the coming session than it was last year. On the other hand, Mr. Balfour had a majority of not less than fifty in the most dangerous divisions on the fiscal issue, and that leaves him with a considerable margin for future emergencies. In the last year of Mr. Gladstone's official life a majority of fourteen, or even nine, was thought quite comfortable by his supporters, who did not ask whether it represented the opinion of the country. Unless Mr. Balfour's followers should put him in a minority by deliberate abstention, he is safe for another Session.

GERMANY AND
ENGLAND.

There is a great commotion in Germany over a speech in which Mr. Arthur Lee, Civil

Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the North Sea was the chief point in the strategic distribution of the British naval power, that, in case of emergency, our Navy would "get a blow in first," and that the increase of efficiency would be accompanied by a decrease of naval expenditure. German newspapers have hastened to assume that all this is "a menace to Germany in time of peace," although German Navy Bills are prefaced with the assertion that the German Fleet must be strong enough "to keep the North Sea clear." We might as well call this a menace to England in time of peace. Not only Germany, but Russia as well, is projecting war-ships on a great scale. Mr. Lee's statement that we "should get a blow in first" has shocked some of our very staid politicians; but it is simply an assertion of our



Photo: Elliott and Fry.

THE HON. AGNES M. LAWRENCE,

FIRST CHIEF WOMAN INSPECTOR UNDER THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

She is the daughter of the famous Lord Lawrence, and the youngest sister of the present holder of the title.

Major-General D. D. T. O'Callaghan, the new President of the Ordnance Committee, has had valuable experience of the scientific phases of gunnery, experience dating, indeed, from 1871, when he was appointed second Assistant Superintendent of Experiments at Shoeburyness. Since that time, he has been in the office of the Director of Artillery, has acted as secretary and member of the Ordnance Committee, has been Chief Officer of Ordnance

Photo: Elliott and Fry.
MR. JUSTICE BARNES,
NEW PRESIDENT OF THE
DIVORCE COURT.Photo: Elliott and Fry.
MR. ARTHUR LEE, M.P.,
WHO HAS BEEN EXPLAINING
THE MISSION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.Photo: Bassano.
SIR WILLIAM G. NICHOLSON,
NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.Photo: Elliott and Fry.
MAJOR-GEN. O'CALLAGHAN,
NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ORDNANCE
COMMITTEE.Photo: Elliott and Fry.
THE MARQUIS OF
LINLITHGOW,
NEW SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.Photo: Vandyk.
MR. JUSTICE DEANE,
NEW JUDGE OF THE
DIVORCE COURT.

no means new to officialdom. Under his better-known title of Earl of Hopetoun, he was Whip of the House of Lords, Lord-in-Waiting, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Governor of Victoria, Paymaster-General, Lord Chamberlain, and first Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. He has also been President of the Institution of Naval Architects, is Brigadier-General of the Royal Company of Archers, and is Hon Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Forth Division Submarine Miners (Volunteers).

Both the appointment of Sir John Gorrell Barnes to the Presidency of the Divorce Court and that of Mr. H. Bargrave Deane to a Judgeship of the same court might reasonably have been anticipated. Mr. Justice Barnes has been a Judge of the division over which he is to preside since 1892. Mr. Deane has been the leader in the Probate and Divorce Courts for some years past. The new President is the son of a Liverpool shipowner, and was called to the Bar in 1876; the new Judge has been Recorder of Margate for some years, and was known as a ruthless cross-examiner.

Mr. Arthur Lee's singularly fervent speech as to the mission of the British Navy may, perhaps, be placed at the door of political youth, for the Civil Lord of the Admiralty entered Parliament for the first time as recently as 1900. Before that year he devoted himself to military matters, as an officer in the Royal Garrison Artillery, acting, at various times, as Professor of Strategy and Tactics at the R.M.C., Canada, as Military Attaché with the United States Army during the Spanish-American War, as Military Attaché at Washington, and as a member of the Military Education Committee.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Gustavus Nicholson, who succeeds Field-Marshal Sir George White as Governor of Gibraltar, has a long record of active service to his credit. His first war-experience was gained in Afghanistan in 1878 and 1879; he was with Lord Roberts on the historic march to Kandahar; was at Tel-el-Kebir; took part in the expedition to Burma, and in the Tirah operations; and was on the Staff during the South African War.



WATCHED BY TWO JAPANESE: CAPTAIN KLAUDI BEFORE THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

The Russian legal advisers complained of the too close proximity of the two Japanese attachés (indicated by arrow marks), who were therupon requested to take seats rather further back.

King George is said to have mentioned the fact as proving how easily the Russians might be misled, as trawlers might be more readily mistaken for torpedo-boats than his vessel. A foreign Admiral has declared in an interview that he believes the Russians will leave the court "with heads erect." The Commission had as yet found no reason to doubt the Russian witnesses' good faith, although it was not prepared to accept all

superior naval readiness; and on that score we trust it is perfectly warranted.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND: Except from the politicians who are always abusing the Indian Government and its agents, there is a widespread sympathy with Sir Francis Younghusband in his controversy with Mr. Brodrick. He is charged with having acted in Tibet "in defiance of express instructions." There is no proof of any such "defiance." He was compelled by the circumstances to act on his own responsibility; and when the Home Government found that, at the express desire of the Tibetans, he had incorporated in the treaty an arrangement for the occupation of the Chumbi Valley for a long period, it was not surprising that the clause was rescinded. But to censure him before the whole world was unjustifiable and absurd. It is the general opinion that the dispatches should not have been published. The Foreign Office keeps its secrets. Why should the India Office blab to the four winds?

THE OLYMPIA MOTOR
SHOW.

(See Supplement.) London is to have its motor-salon on a scale rivalling that of the famous exhibition in Paris. The automobile show at Olympia, which has been organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers, opened on Feb. 10. The great building has been specially prepared for the occasion. The floor has been re-paved, the seats removed, and the stage cleared. Every type of motor will be represented; and we publish in our Supplement examples of some of the more noteworthy exhibits. One that will not fail to excite interest is the 70-h.p. Mercedes, the only car of this pattern that has yet been brought to England. It is one of five that has been built for special trials, with a view to fixing the model for cars to be put on the market in 1906. On another page we give its chassis, and an outline of the specification. This, of course, is a car for the millionaire, but of cars for the million there is no lack, as witness some of the examples on our double-page illustration.



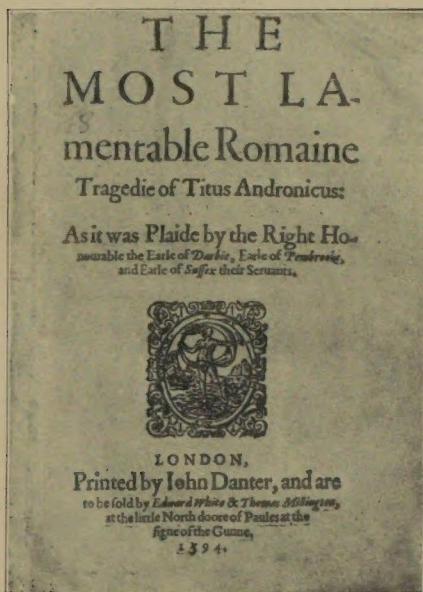
"MILK FAIR, ST. JAMES'S PARK."—By GEORGE MORLAND.



Photo, Callicott.

THE OFFICIAL DESTRUCTION OF A TIME-HONOURED INSTITUTION IN ST. JAMES'S PARK: THE MILK FAIR IN THE MALL.

For three hundred years Milk Fair in St. James's Park, dear to the nurseries of the West End, held undisputed sway in the Mall. At the beginning of this week, however, Mrs. Kitchen and Mrs. Burry, whose families have conducted the stalls for centuries, received notice from the Board of Works to depart. They resisted pluckily, arguing that old usage had given them the right to remain, and sat up the whole night on February 6 to defeat eviction. On the morning of the 7th, however, officials of the Board of Works demolished the stalls.



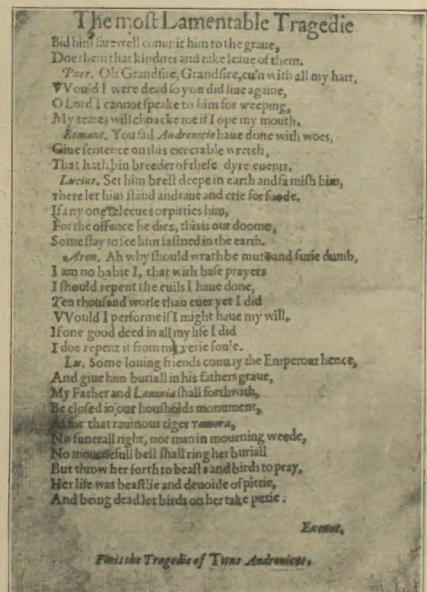
THE UNIQUE FIRST QUARTO EDITION OF "TITUS ANDRONICUS": THE TITLE-PAGE.

The first quarto of Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," of which no copy was believed to be extant, was recently discovered in a Swedish farmhouse. It is in very fair condition.



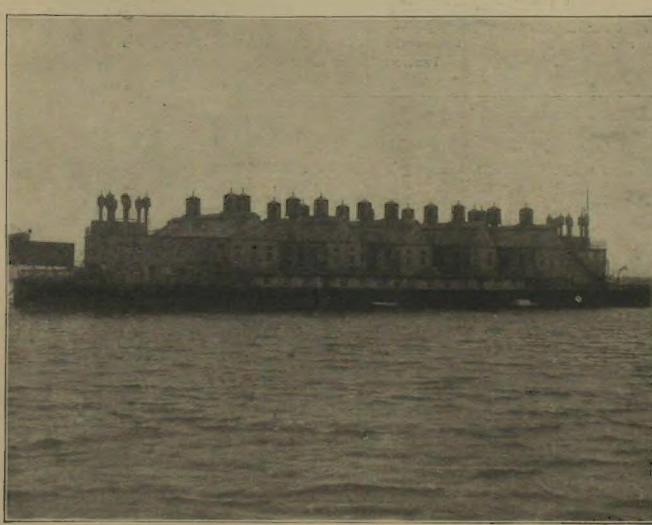
THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY: A FANTIN-LATOUR.

The portrait of Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards was bequeathed to the National Gallery by Mr. Edwards. The work was executed by the French master in 1870.

Extrait,
First the Tragedie of Titus Andronicus.

THE UNIQUE "TITUS ANDRONICUS": LAST PAGE OF THE TEXT.

This quarto was actually registered, but the entry was believed to be fictitious until the copy was discovered. It has now been purchased, it is believed for an American buyer, for £2000.



FLOATING HOSPITALS VANISHING FROM THE THAMES.

The small-pox hospital-ships "Castlem" and "Endymion," which lay for several years in Long Reach in the Thames, have now been sold by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for £7700. The extraordinary appearance of the ships used to excite wonderment among pleasure voyagers on the river.



Photo, Downer.

A FIRE WITH A FATAL SEQUEL: GREAT GADDESDEN PLACE, BURNT FEBRUARY 1. The residence of Mr. John Kerr, M.P., was destroyed by a fire which originated in a heating apparatus. The following day the butler and the footman returned to remove the wine from the cellar, and were buried beneath a fall of ruins, receiving injuries which cost both men their lives.



1. THE EARLIEST PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE DOWSING-ROD.



2. THE ANCIENT DOWSER AT WORK; SEARCHING FOR MINERALS.



3. THE DOWSER AND THE MINER IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.



4. 17TH CENTURY DOWSING, WITH STRAIGHT, FORKED, AND CURVED RODS.

1. This picture of the *Virgula Divina* or *Furcata*, our present forked dowsing-rod, is taken from Sebastian's "Munster's Cosmographia," published at Bâle, A.D. 1544.
2. This plate is also taken from "De re Metallica," and shows the mining operations of the period. By a common convention the dowser and the miner are shown at work simultaneously, although, of course, the dowser's task was performed first.

2. b.—Dowser carrying rod uplifted (original manner). b.—Rod dipping over presumed mineral vein. Illustration from S. Agricola's "De re Metallica," Bâle, 1550.
4. This print is from an old Italian work on mining published at Bologna in 1678, at which period these three forms of rods were in use. Note the lads in the tree cutting rods.



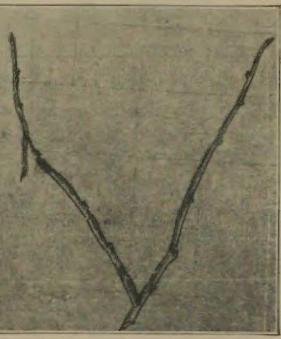
5. THE EARLIEST ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE ROD.



6. VARIOUS FORMS OF THE ROD FOR WATER-DOWNSING.



7. THE ENGLISH DOWSER IN 1850, FROM A QUAIN WORK ON DOWSING.



8. ROD USED BY A FAMOUS ENGLISH DOWSER.

5. This, the earliest attempt to attribute the action of the rod to natural causes, was published in De Valemont's "La Physique Occulte, ou Traité de la baguette devinatoire," 1693. "Clouds of vapour from a hidden spring" are supposed to permeate the rod and draw it down.

7. This illustration, by Alfred Cromquill, is taken from a small work by Phippen, published in 1853. It shows the practice as followed in this country in the middle of the nineteenth century.

IS DOWSING CREDIBLE? THE DIVINING-ROD FOR WATER-FINDING, AND ITS HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATIONS LENT BY PROFESSOR BARRETT.—[SEE ARTICLE.]

Photo, Walters.
MR. CHILD, THE DOWSER, FEELING THE INFLUENCE OF WATER IN CHRIST CHURCH PARK, IPSWICH, ON FEBRUARY 3: THE ROD HELD HORIZONTAL.

IMPLEMENT MADE TO TEST A WATER-FINDER, AND PREVENT MUSCULAR MOVEMENT OF THE ROD.



A WELL OF PURE WATER DISCOVERED BY MR. CHILD TEN FEET BELOW THE SURFACE AT EAST BERGHOLT.

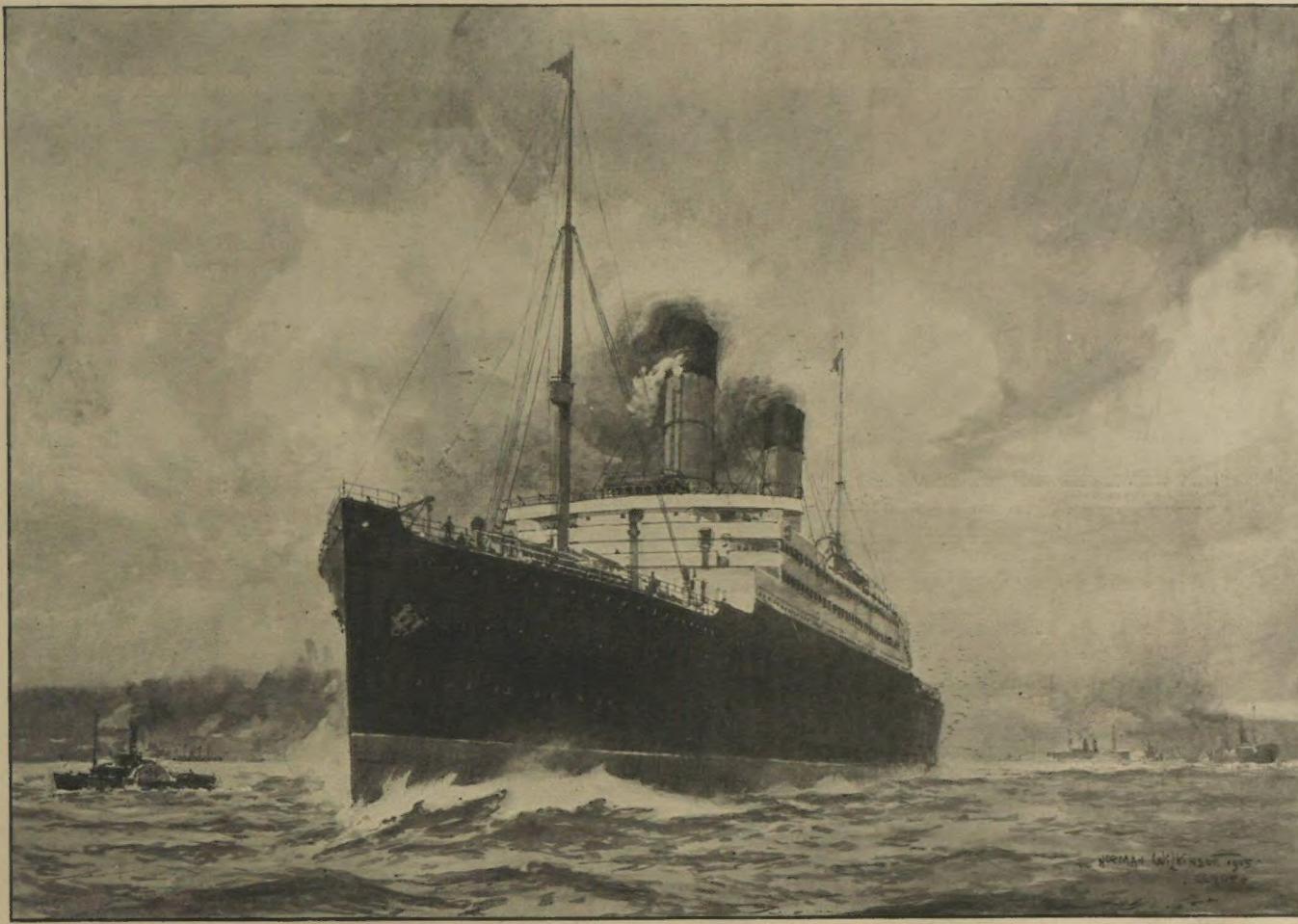


THE DOWSER AT THE MOMENT OF FINDING WATER: THE ROD TWISTED OVER AND BROKEN.

THE PROFESSIONAL DOWSER AT WORK; WATER-FINDING IN SUFFOLK, WITH THE DIVINING-ROD.

The implements shown above were used at a trial held by the Ipswich Scientific Society. They are so contrived that the dowser could not possibly cause the rods to twist over by any movement of his hands. The pure well shown above was discovered ten feet below the surface, near a bad well one hundred feet deep.

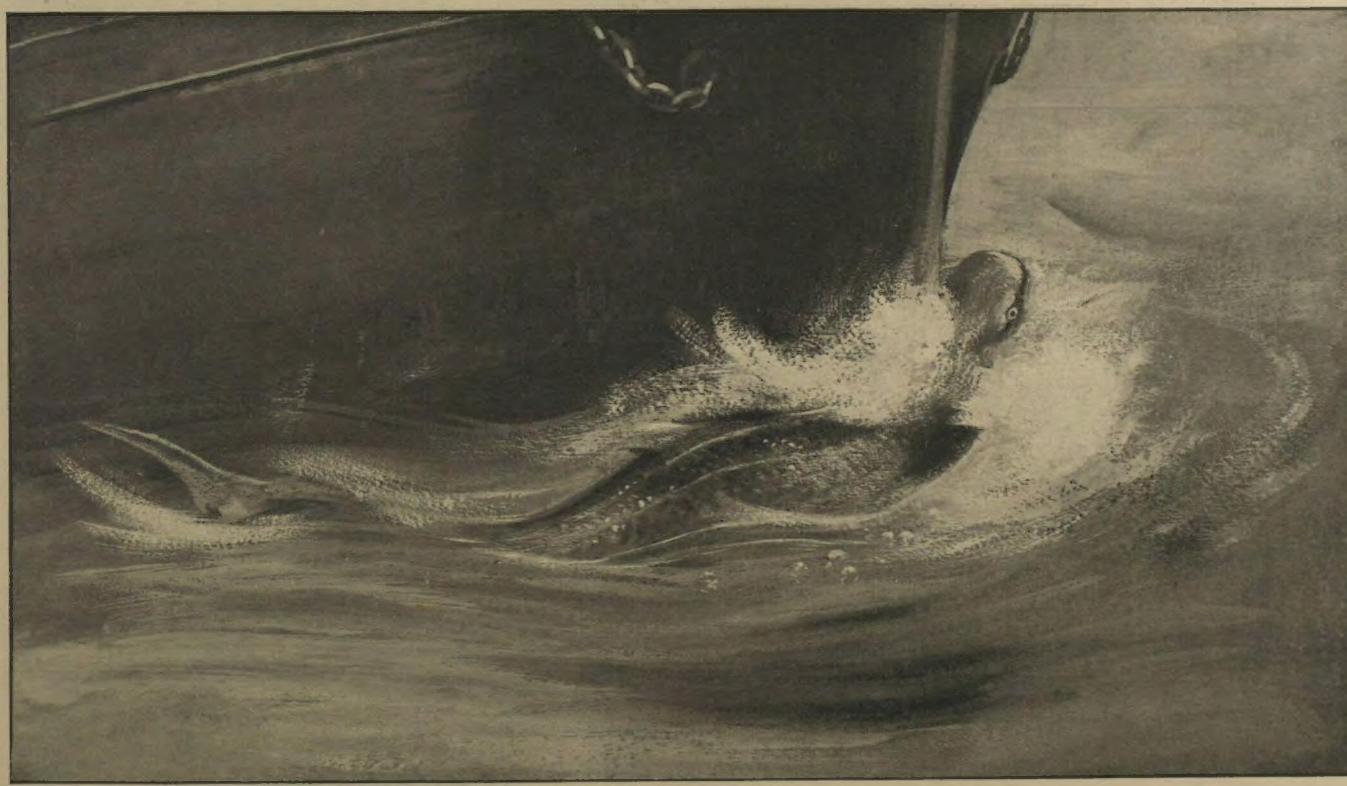
TWO MONSTERS OF THE DEEP: THE NEW CUNARDER AND A STRANGE FISH.



THE BIGGEST PASSENGER STEAMER IN THE WORLD: THE NEW CUNARDER "CARONIA."

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.

The "Caronia" was built by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Clydebank. She is 675 ft. long—175 ft. longer than St. Paul's Cathedral; her breadth is 72 ft. 6 in.; her displacement is 30,000 tons; and her continuous sea speed 10 knots. She can accommodate 2,650 passengers. Last week the Cunard Company entertained a large body of gurus on a most enjoyable trial trip from Liverpool to Greenock. The numeral 13 has been carefully avoided in the numbering of state rooms.



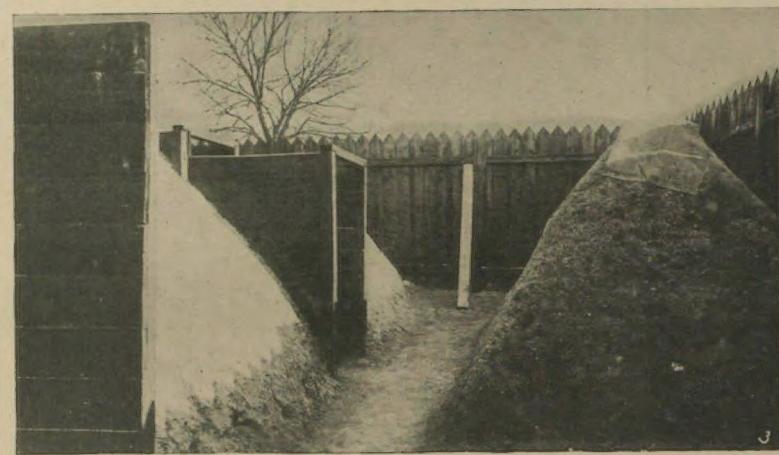
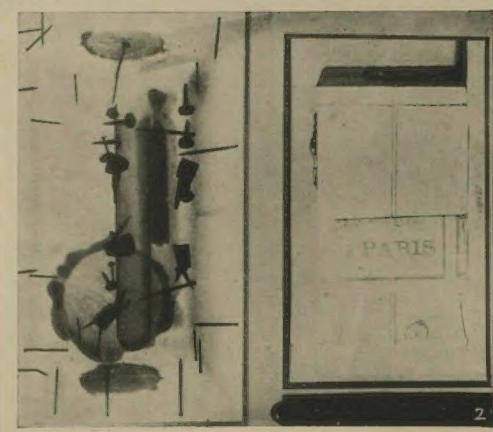
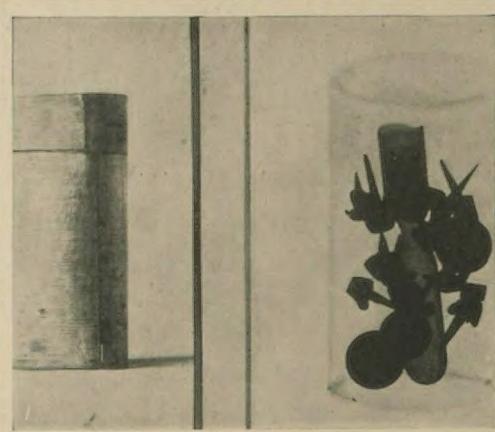
THE DEATH OF THE "SEA-SERPENT": THE 57-FT. LONG SEA-MONSTER KILLED BY THE STEM OF THE "ARMADEALE CASTLE."

DRAWN BY G. E. LODGE FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. C. ROBINSON.

During a recent voyage of the "Armadale Castle" when the vessel was in latitude 3 deg. south, the stem's perpendicular struck a large fish close to the head, and held it prisoner for about fifteen minutes. The monster was not less than fifty-seven feet in length, and must have been eight feet in diameter. It was beautifully marked, and Captain Robinson was sorry he could not lasso and preserve it. There was keen controversy among the passengers as to its species, some arguing for a whale, some for a shark. As Mr. Rudyard Kipling was on board and saw the sight, it has been suggested that the creature should be called "Picci Rudyardenzi."

BOMBS BETRAYED BY X RAYS: SEEING INTO UNOPENED INFERNAL MACHINES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.



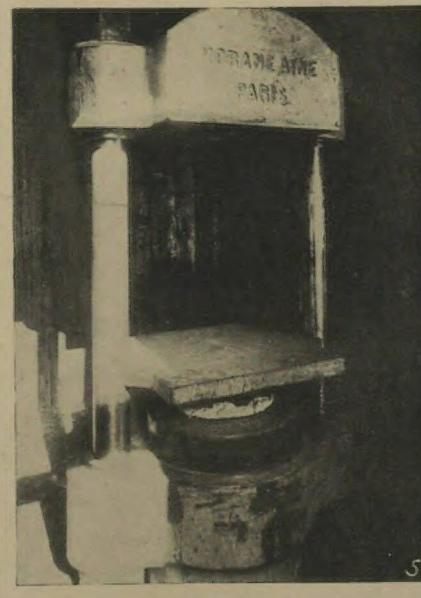
1. OUTSIDE AND INSIDE: THE EXTERIOR OF A BOMB AND ITS CONTENTS—TUBE OF EXPLOSIVES AND LARGE NAILS REVEALED BY THE RÖNTGEN RAYS TO THE PARIS POLICE.

2. A BOMB AS POSTAL PACKAGE: THE INNOCENT EXTERIOR, AND THE CONTENTS REVEALED BY RÖNTGEN RAYS, BETRAYING THE TUBE OF EXPLOSIVES, TIN TACKS, AND NAILS.

3. PARISIAN POLICE PRECAUTIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF BOMBS: THE ENTRANCE TO THE CASEMATE WHERE INTERNAL MACHINES ARE EXAMINED.

4. THE INTERIOR OF A CASEMATE WHERE BOMBS ARE EXAMINED.

5. AN APPARATUS FOR EXAMINING BOMBS.

ARTHUR
FISHER

On January 30 a bomb, in a grey paper package, was discovered near the residence of Prince Troubetzkoi, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris. The same day a similar bomb exploded in the Avenue de la République, and injured several people. The bomb discovered by Prince Troubetzkoi was examined by the authorities, who found that it was filled with nails of various sizes, buckshot, cartridges, and fragments of iron. The other bomb, which was similar in construction, hurled its contents to a distance of thirty yards.

THE COMING OF KINGSGATE.

By CARLTON DAWE.

Illustrated by R. CATON WOODVILLE.

IT was generally conceded that though Kingsgate had his good points he was a most uncommunicative fellow. An almost Oriental solemnity marked his manner; he was precise in action, rarely allowed himself to become ruffled, and, on the whole, seemed to possess an extraordinary fund of lethargy. This was a fag and that was a fag, and the whole routine of business was a punishment inflicted upon man for his sins. Not that he was loud in protesting against the inevitable—his philosophy would not have permitted him to appear so absurd—or that he ever shirked the perfectly obvious. On the contrary, he worked bravely, with the stolid indifference of one who has little hope and less faith. So much was his daily portion, and so much he would do. It was not to his liking—I doubt if anyone of us was particularly in love with his occupation—but he recognised that if he failed to perform according to rote he would probably be called upon for an explanation.

We were supposed to regulate the Imperial Maritime Customs at Chingkung, a far inland station on the Yangtse, shunned of all men who had choice of residence, and we welcomed the advent of Kingsgate with an infantile glee which might have disconcerted a less extraordinarily impulsive creature. There was he, fresh out from home, with the tender bloom of spring still upon his cheek, while we, attenuated yellow skeletons, could sit and sigh for our vanished youth. It seemed incredible to us, poor forgotten exiles, that a few weeks ago this young man had been in England, in London, perhaps—perhaps he had even visited the Empire the night before he sailed! The thought was excruciating. We toasted him at dinner, we toasted him several times before turning in, and that night more than one of us dreamt fondly of other days.

The only unaffected member of our small community was the hero himself. He drank his whisky stolidly, he smiled stolidly, and he told us of the latest Empire bullet with a stolid affectation of indifference which left us panting with astonishment. He would have watched a second Deluge with the amazing placidity of a graven Buddha. His voyage out, first impressions of China, trip up the Yangtse—all were a matter of the utmost unconcern. The novelty of his surroundings failed to impress him: indeed, it was just possible that he had failed to discover anything novel in them.

"One would think the bairgar had been bred and born in the country," growled old Quilter, who had grown grey and yellow in the service, and who half resented the indifference of the new arrival.

It was, of course, absurd, but some such thought as that to which he had given utterance had long possessed me. I knew that Kingsgate had never been in China before. I had his own confession that he had never really been out of England until starting for the Far East; and yet about him there was that air of ease, of assurance, which is the

distinctive characteristic of the old traveller. Nothing came amiss to him: he dropped into our stereotyped ways with a facility which was almost an affront. Routine had no terrors for him: he took to the natives and their ways in a manner that was positively amazing. He did not even complain of the various odours which pervade every Chinese city, and which the newcomer finds so objectionable. I doubt if he noticed them: if he did, he seemed to regard them as inevitable, and he was too pronounced a fatalist to quarrel with fate.

Though he spoke little Chinese when he came among us, he displayed a quite abnormal talent for acquiring the language. His fluency in the particular dialect of Chingkung was even more remarkable, and he would rate a coolie in such a manner as to leave the native dumbfounded. Indeed, things came to such a pass that we invariably called in Kingsgate if confronted with a stubborn or unwilling witness; and woe betide the native who sought to impose on that extraordinary young man. He seemed to possess the true native gift of abuse, and, apparently working up to a furious

pitch of excitement on the slightest provocation, he would outline a brief but trenchant and unflattering history of his victim's womenfolk back to the fifth and sixth generation. I have seen the almond eyes open wide with amazement, the very spirit of the witness wither, beneath that burning flood of abuse. And yet with it all the face would be marked with an infinite curiosity, a look of admiration, a puzzling out of the problem of this white man who had all the tricks of the native.

His very accent had the true local ring, a ring which Quilter and I had vainly striven to acquire. As a matter of fact, Quilter rather prided himself on his accent, and had not been slow to guide me when I stumbled; therefore the knowledge—for he knew it as well as I—that this greenhorn, fresh out from home, had metaphorically run rings round us both was a thing not lightly to be endured. And yet endure it he must, for the masterful young man triumphed at every turn.

"Do you know, Kingsgate?" I said to him one day, "your command of the vernacular is absolutely appalling. If I were to shut my eyes I could fancy it was a native speaking."

"Perhaps it is," he said.

"No, I mean when you are speaking."

"Oh!" he looked a trifle confused. "Yes, I seem to have made wonderful strides. It comes quite easy to me. They said at home I should find it a frightfully difficult language, but I knew I should find it nothing of the sort."

"How did you know that?"

"How can one explain an intuition?"

"Then the prospect had no terrors for you?"

"None whatever. I felt that I was coming home."

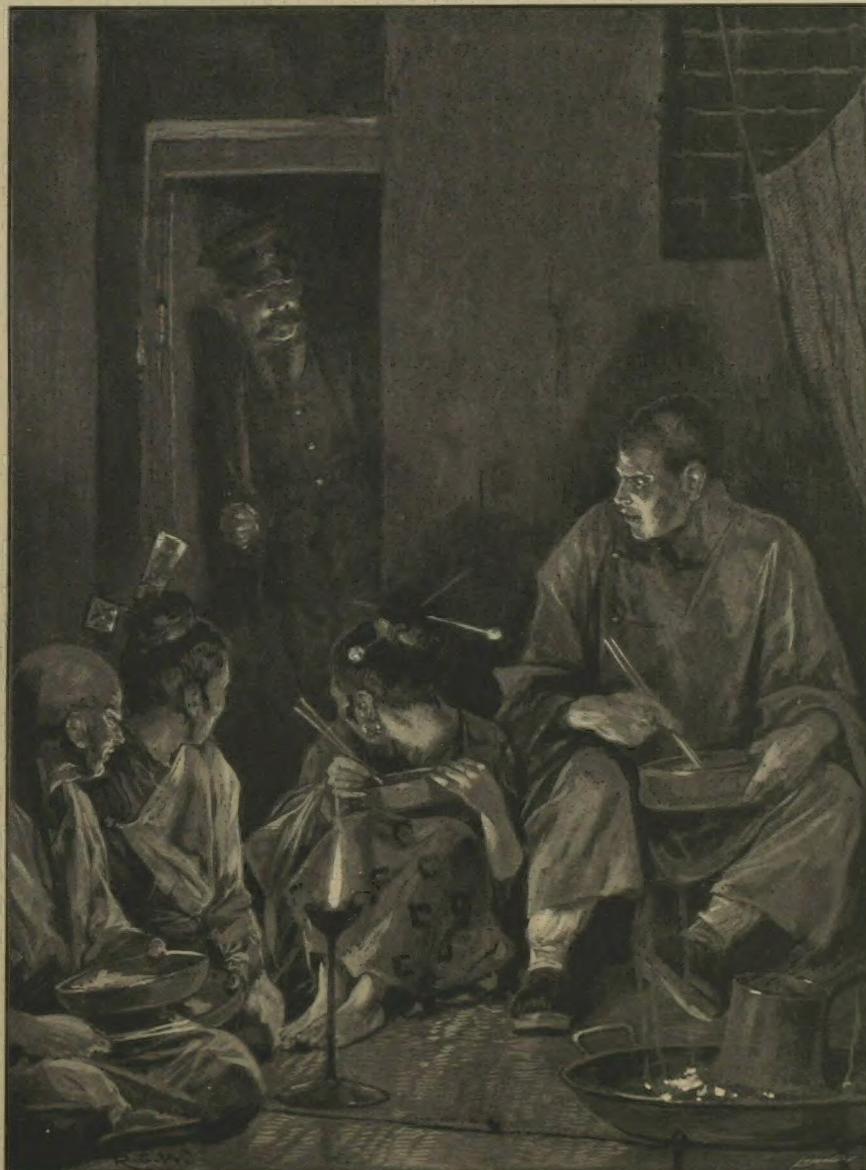
"Home!"

"You don't quite understand. I have always been intensely interested in things Chinese. I love the language; I loved it even when we were only on bowing terms. I have never been homesick once; therefore I take it that Chingkung is my home." He saw the puzzled look in my eyes and laughed, and when he laughed his face took on a decidedly pleasant expression. I had a preference for the laughing side of him; the other, the gloomy, thoughtful side, filled one with ungenerous thoughts. "You don't quite tumble," he continued. "I am not so sure that even I understand. You see, the country strikes us differently. To you it is a very good place to get out of; to me it calls with an insistence which I cannot ignore."

"Of course it's all new to you. Wait till you've grizzled for a few years in Chingkung."

"Perhaps that's it. A few years may make all the difference. But the singular thing is that the place never did seem new to me."

Anything more extraordinary I had never heard; and though, as a rule, I was not given greatly to analysing motives or speeches, I must



I found him clothed like a coolie, eating the native chow.

confess that at that moment Kingsgate appeared to me something more than a trifle uncommon. My own experience, and, as far as I knew, the experience of everyone else, had been quite the reverse. When the novelty of my surroundings had worn off, I entertained a profound longing to return to my own country, a longing I had never yet succeeded in conquering.

At first I was inclined to doubt the genuineness of the young man. Many Englishmen prided themselves on their insularity, their determination not to be caught approving the stranger or his country, and it was just possible that our recruit was all ashore with ignorance; or, on the other hand, he might not be mentally capable of absorbing the wonders that surrounded him. Yet this was an explanation not altogether satisfactory, for our knowledge of Kingsgate was such as to preclude the contention of any mental deficiency on his part.

This love of China and things Chinese grew with him. It was astounding, but the most trivial native customs moved him in a manner which neither earthquake nor cataclysm could. When the people let off crackers on New Year's Day, or beat the tin cans to scare away the demon of the eclipse, an unaccountable excitement seemed to possess the man: and once, during a cruise, while the tom-toms were being beaten ashore, he sprang to the ship's bell and began furiously to ring it. Laughingly I asked him what the deuce he meant by playing the fool in such a manner, and laughingly he replied that he only wished to add to the uproar; but his eyes were positively dancing with excitement, and the hand with which he held the match to his cigarette trembled visibly. It was evident that there were occasions when even the stolid Mr. Kingsgate could forget his dignity.

But the man was full of surprises, and they were not always of an agreeable nature. I have seen him stand for half an hour at a time watching our coolies eat, and once he astounded me by saying that he had a great longing to partake of their evil-smelling fare.

"It requires a little practice to manipulate the chopsticks properly," I suggested.

"Oh, not at all; that sort of thing comes natural," and as he spoke he picked up a couple of sticks, bent over the pan in which some unsavoury fish was floating in rancid oil, and deftly secured an evil-looking piece. This he made a pretence of carrying to his mouth, and he did it so adroitly that I could not withhold my admiration.

"My dear Kingsgate, you do it to the manner born. One might imagine that you had always fed with chopsticks."

He laughed, letting the fish splash back into the pan.

"Perhaps I have."

"At any rate, I should rather like to see you with the rice-bowl at your mouth."

"Perhaps you may," he said.

"All things are possible," I replied, but at the same time I did not think this was one of the possible things. Frankly, I was beginning to look upon him as a person of some individuality, but I had not the remotest conception of the form that individuality would eventually take. The truth was so far from my thoughts that even a suspicion of it never crossed my mind. How could one couple an ordinary English boy with— It was absurd! Quilter and I were ordinary men possessed of the ordinary intelligence. We claimed no second sight nor inspiration of any kind. Like ordinary men, we were wise after the event, and wondered why we had not seen.

Upon another occasion Kingsgate and I happened to be passing through a low quarter of the town. The weather had been extremely hot for a month or six weeks, the refuse lay thick about the roadway, and though I complained of the odours Kingsgate said never a word.

At the top of a particularly objectionable street I waited for him.

"How can you risk loitering in such a place? What on earth are you made of?"

He laughed. "Don't know, I'm sure. Rum, isn't it? but this sort of thing doesn't affect me in the least; or, at any rate, not in your way. You'll scarcely believe me, but I almost fancy I like it. It seems to excite, exhilarate me. It is as though a red-hot wire were run through my veins." His eyes dilated, his face glowed like a man in triumph; he was under the spell of some inconceivable delight.

Never having encountered a case similar to this, I was like a young practitioner who meets with a new malady, and who consequently is somewhat uncertain as to treatment. It was absurd to suppose that Kingsgate was mad—that was a supposition not to be entertained for a moment; and I knew as well as a man could know that he was not trifling with me. Yet that there was a peculiar twist in him, moral or physical, could not be denied, and for the rest of our journey I was conscious of edging off whenever, inadvertently, he pressed too close to my side. A man who revelled in native unattractiveness was not a delightful curiosity.

Quilter shrugged his shoulders and grunted.

"Of course, our greenhorn is pulling your leg. He showed us from the first that he was not going to be surprised at anything, and he is merely continuing the game. The missionaries tell me that the proselyte is always loudest in his protestations, and our young friend has set himself to applaud that which we decry. It's his silly way of showing what an exceptional fellow he is."

"I feel sure there is something more behind it."

Once again Quilter's shoulders rose. "Pooh! What more can there be? You don't suppose he really wants to eat his chow with chopsticks, or that anything but a dog could enjoy the smells of Chingkung?"

"But you didn't see him, Quilter. He was like a man under the influence of some intoxicant."

"I should think so. That part of Chingkung is enough to intoxicate the devil."

Quilter was not a sensitive plant. He had little delicacy of thought or word, and absolutely no imagination. One might as well have attempted to instil wisdom into a cocoa-nut as to drive a subtle distinction

into his brain. He was a slave of routine, and routine acknowledged that he did very well; but as for initiative—he was just a Government official. However, even as we spoke, the weird and awful strains of a native fiddle were heard racking the otherwise tranquil night, and as all native music was strictly forbidden on board, Quilter rose in a great rage and strode forward in the direction of the offensive sounds. I followed him as in duty bound, and as he stumbled along the deck I heard him rowing vengeance on the dog who had dared to set his authority at defiance.

The dog, however, was none other than the amazing Mr. Kingsgate. He sat high above the deck on a coil of rope, and, in an ecstasy of emotion, ground out some of the most extraordinary strains of which the native fiddle is capable. Around him in a ring, every man with a pipe in his mouth, squatted the crew.

With an oath Quilter was in among them, and roughly seizing the fiddle, he flung it far out into the stream.

"For two pins I'd send you after it," he yelled. "What the blazes do you mean by this infernal tomfoolery?"

"I'm sorry," said Kingsgate.

"Sorry! I should think you were. Playing the fiddle to a lot of dirty, opium-sotted coolies! Was ever anything like it heard out of Bedlam?"

"It shall not occur again."

"See to it. We want the display of other talents here in Chingkung. Take my advice and turn in."

I must confess that Kingsgate gave us both much food for reflection, though I was beginning to approach his case from a mental standpoint totally different from that of Quilter. As I have said, he was a commonplace man to whom imagination had shown a marked antipathy, and he could see no farther than the limit of his commonplace spectacles. It was evident to him that Kingsgate was taking on the habits of the dog, and as they were reprehensible habits they would have to be beaten out of him. It never occurred to him that the young man might be quite powerless to prevent that which in his saner moments he would possibly deplore.

However, something still more astonishing was yet to happen. Kingsgate had not been with us for more than a year before he began to shun our society. At first this came about by slow and almost imperceptible degrees: unconsciously, as it were, the breach between us widened, and at last we awoke to the fact that our colleague, in spirit at least, was utterly at variance with us. He would work sturdily enough all through the day, he messed with us in the perfunctory manner to which latterly we had grown accustomed, but when the night came on he almost invariably went ashore by himself, and we would see no more of him until the following morning. On the whole, one is master of oneself in the Far East, and if Kingsgate's pleasure lay in the town, we could find in his youth and his ignorance a dozen excuses for him. We took it for granted that the superior mental calibre of the white man would see him through, and as yet he showed no signs of precocious depravity.

But rumour grew. White men were too few in Chingkung to escape notice, and it came to our ears that when Kingsgate went into the town of a night it was to herd with the natives. Indeed, he had been seen in an opium-shop of little repute, and when I broached the subject he did not deny it.

"It is all experience," he explained: "upon such occasions one tastes the real life of the country."

"But they say that you have been seen in native dress?"

"It is quite true. If I wore my own clothes the people would mistrust me. When I don native rig I seem to be one of them."

"But good heavens, Kingsgate, you don't want to be taken for one of them?"

"There have been times when I have looked upon that fact as a compliment. It is really a delightful experience to find yourself one of the crowd, and to feel that your presence is in no way a deterrent to conversation. Besides, it is so good for my Chinese. I can assure you that upon such occasions the natives don't know me for what I am."

"I am not surprised at it. You seem to grow more like a native every day."

"I believe I do," he replied with a chuckle. "It may seem astounding, but I really believe I do."

There was, in fact, no doubt of it. Incredibly as it may seem, I knew, or felt, that his face was changing. Its freshness had given way to that harder yellow look which comes to most men who sojourn for any length of time in the Far East: the cheekbones grew more pronounced, and even the brown eyes assumed a deeper, darker tone. With a little persuasion of my own, or the verification of another, I could easily have convinced myself that even the eyes were changing their shape, and that the full mouth had grown fuller, protruding with almost native arrogance. Of course it was absurd: I knew I was subject to a hallucination of the gravest kind, and I feared that I was bestowing upon our worthy colleague much more attention than he deserved. How could the physical man change, or change in the way it seemed to me that he was changing? The idea was ridiculous!

But of his mental attitude towards the natives there could be no manner of doubt. It was a long time before Quilter or I would acknowledge it, but in the end even we were forced to admit that our colleague made his pleasure among the people with yellow faces. Consequently our sympathies lessened, our friendship became strictly formal, and, apart from the transaction of business, we had little to do with each other. And though he must have seen the change in us, it made no real difference in him. He was just as pleasant or just as morose as he had always been; and even when he took a house about a mile down the river he let us see that it was not on account of any change his feelings had undergone towards us. It is true he never invited us to

visit him, and it is equally true that had he done so we should have declined; for rumour began to whisper of his strange manner of living—how he ate, dressed, and lived generally like a native; and I feared, from the look of him, that he was too surely acquiring the opium habit.

Quilter was furious. He vowed that he would not have such a half-bred mongrel working under him, and he accordingly wrote to the chief begging that Mr. Kingsgate might be removed to some other station, and as Quilter was a man commanding some respect his petition was listened to. The reply came late one evening, and he deputed me to be the bearer of the news to our unhappy colleague. I was to tell Kingsgate that he would be excused further attendance at the office, and that he might immediately prepare for his departure from Chingkung.

It was not without a feeling of trepidation that I approached the house, and when, almost immediately, I was ushered into the culprit's presence, I found him clothed like a coolie, eating the native chow in company with two women and another man. Even as I entered the room I saw him with the basin of rice to his mouth, the contents of which he was ramming down his throat by the aid of chopsticks.

He nodded and smiled quite pleasantly, though he must have seen the look of horror and disgust on my face. His companions rose instinctively and bowed. For a moment I thought he was going to do the same; but, recollecting himself, he smiled again and invited me to a seat.

"My God, Kingsgate," I said, "I have heard something of your life here, but I never thought it was as bad as this. I should not have believed it possible that a white man could sink so low."

"Perhaps it is not possible," he said, a strange, quizzing look in his eyes, which were now Chinese, or I was mad.

"How do you mean, 'not possible,' when I see you here?"

"But I am not a white man," he said.

"Upon my soul, I am almost inclined to believe you."

"It is the truth, Mansfield; I am no more a white man than my friend here, Mr. Ping-Cheng." He waved his hand towards his native companion, a somewhat cadaverous-looking beast, who glowered at me from a far corner of the room, whither he had retired with the two ladies.

"You are not yourself," I protested mildly, for I feared that he was not quite right in his head. "We must get you away from here, Kingsgate. In fact, I came here to-night to tell you—"

But he cut me short: "My dear Mansfield, you must not imagine that I have gone off my head. On the contrary, I have just recovered my mental equilibrium. It was only while I thought I was a white man that my faculties were in jeopardy."

"While you thought you were a white man!" This was getting worse and worse.

"You do not understand. You think that I am aping the native, that I have descended in the social scale? It is really nothing of the kind. As a matter of fact, I have really found my level, for you see I am a native. You still look puzzled. Come, is it possible that you have never guessed my secret?"

"I have thought of many things in connection with you."

"But you have never thought of the one thing that was of vital importance? You saw me going to the devil, as you supposed; you did not know that I was strenuously fighting the battle of blood. You saw the white man sinking to the level of the native, but you never guessed that it was nature asserting itself, and that the result was as inevitable as death? It simply had to be, Mansfield. It was the blood of my fathers calling—always calling."

"What on earth do you mean?"

"That is my secret. And you have never guessed it? Remarkable! Sometimes I could have sworn that you saw through me."

"Sometimes I thought so too; but I see my folly."

"It is rather a strange story, Mansfield, but two words will tell it. My grandfather was a half-breed, and I have come back to the land of my fathers."

So this accounted for much that was unaccountable: the amazing facility with which he acquired the language, his love of the native and his ways. Truly, of the many strange things I had thought of him, not one had been so strange as this.

"If there is any blame attached to all this," he continued, "you will see that there is also some excuse. The curse passed over the half-breed, my father escaped it, but even since I was old enough to know anything I knew that I should eventually come East; and knowing, for a long time I strove to resist the inclination. But it had to be: nature called, and I was bound to obey. Once here, the smell of the place got into my blood and drove me mad: I knew that I was native to the soil. A power which would not be denied urged me on from excess to excess. There were moments when I strove assiduously to retain my place as a white man, bitter moments in which I knew that I was forfeiting the respect of my kind; and yet a will stronger than mine urged me on; a power I could not resist called to me. It was the blood of my fathers."

"Nonsense! You must stir yourself. This is mere madness."

"I sometimes hope so; but I fear it is unimpeachable sanity. And, after all, I am quite happy. This mode of life appeals to me in no way disgusting: though I know that I am eating like a pig of a coolie the knowledge does not revolt me. It is the blood, Mansfield. The curse skipped two generations; but it has stuck to the third. Nor am I sure that I am right in calling it a curse. I daresay a man may be happy even though he lives like a native. At all events, it is my way, and I shall live it to the end. I am not sure that I should live any other life, even if I could. . . . By the way, you might tell Quilter that I have resigned my appointment in the Imperial Maritime Customs."

THE END.

THE GREAT LONDON MISSION: THE OPENING AT THE ALBERT HALL.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG



SKETCHES AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE TORREY-ALEXANDER MISSION, FEBRUARY 4.

Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander began their campaign for a revival of religion in London at a huge meeting presided over by Lord Kinnaird. The American evangelists were supported by clergy of all denominations. Their methods resemble those of Moody and Sankey. Dr. Torrey is the preacher, Mr. Alexander the singer, and the latter is said to exercise an electrical power over vast audiences.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

The subject of premature burial has once more been revived by a recent case at Accrington, where a woman supposed to be dead was discovered by the undertaker to be alive. A certain section of persons have not been slow to utilise this incident by way of raising the cry against what they are pleased to call "careless certification of death." They also by voice and pen assert that premature burial is a common occurrence, and they appear to take a special delight in picturing the horrors of the victims of "doctors' mistakes." The mistakes in question must surely be credited in part also to the friends and relations of the supposed dead persons. No one may deny that the very idea of premature burial is in itself truly horrible, and nothing is lost in the way of description of the fate of the prematurely interred, in the accounts which are pictured of such an occurrence. That which concerns reasonable people, who are not faddists in the matter, is the calm consideration of two points. These include the discussion, first, of the question, "Is premature burial an event of common occurrence?" and secondly, of the inquiry, "Have we any signs of death which are to be regarded as of thoroughly reliable kind?"

Now, in the first place, evidence that many cases occur in which people only seemingly dead are interred—a statement boldly advanced by certain people—is absolutely wanting. They assume that because in one or two cases (resembling that at Accrington) trance or an analogous state has been mistaken for death, a large number of like instances are to be regarded as being represented in human history. They draw for support, in other words, on a fund of cases the existence of which is entirely hypothetical. They exaggerate into a common danger one which is so occasional that it may be deemed of great rarity indeed. Against the unsupported assertions of those who regard every case of death as one presenting the dread possibility of its involving the burial of the living, we have to place certain very important facts and considerations. The *Lancet* lately remarked: "We know of no thoroughly authenticated case in which a body after it has been pronounced dead by competent and honest examiners has 'returned to life'."

The determination of death is a matter for the medical attendant, of course, since he has to certify the fact of the deceased. Now, if it be admitted that in the vast majority of instances such certification is duly performed, the risks of premature burial may be reduced practically to nil. There are cases in which death has to be certified that may present difficulties. A person not attended in his last illness by a physician, or buried without medical verification of death, might run the risk of being interred alive. Such an event reflects no discredit on the certification, but amply shows the danger which exists where professional verification of the deceased has been omitted. Everybody is at one in demanding that distinct proof of death should be afforded in every case, plain as the cause of death may be, or obscure on the other hand. If legislation, as a medical journal suggests, be required to render the form of certification thoroughly exact and less equivocal than in one respect it is at least to-day (*i.e.*, in the wording of the certificate as regards information supplied to the physician), then by all means let such further enactments be made. If death certification and burial can be carried out in Britain and in some parts of France without verification of decease by a medical man being required, the danger of premature burial, such as it is, cannot fail to be increased. The *médecin vérificateur* of France is, I believe, a State official, whose certificate in the larger centres is necessary before burial is permitted, and his testimony naturally reinforces that of the medical attendant of the deceased.

The other inquiry is a strictly scientific one. It has reference to the signs on which reliance may be placed by way of confirming the fact that death has occurred. At the outset it may be said that the determination of life's ending depends not on the observing of one sign (though at least one symptom may be regarded as definite), but upon the collective testimony of a number of facts. Let us regard the chief signs of death in their order; not one will be found of itself (save one) to be utterly and truly diagnostic. First there is the loss of heat; but this condition is not itself characteristic of death, and it is known that after decease from certain diseases the temperature may actually rise somewhat for a short period. Cessation of the heart's action and of breathing also are not in themselves certain features of death. In this column of date Jan. 28 I described the case of Colonel Townshend, who voluntarily could arrest his breathing movements and slow his heart's action to an extent which rendered the existence of life very problematical to observers.

The one sole and undisputed sign of death is the commencement of decomposition or putrefaction. When the finger of decay makes its mark on the body all doubt is at an end. Here there is no disputing the fact that life has surrendered its citadel to the play of forces and conditions that once it successfully resisted. Why not therefore delay burial till this unequivocal testimony of nature has been afforded? Rapid burial in tropical countries is necessary because of the very rapidity with which decomposition begins. With us burial is not hurried after decease, and the possibility of mistake is therefore greatly lessened. We might even institute mortuary chambers, as in Germany, with watchers, if we regard the possibility of premature interment as even occasionally liable to be represented. Let us at least be assured that we have one unfailing sign to guide us towards the knowledge that humanity has in reality shuffled off its mortal coil.

ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

C. J. CARTER.—The mistake I see in White's fourteenth move, which should have been R to K B sq, and not R to Q B sq. With this rectification the subsequent Casting is that of Queen's Rook. We thank you for your letter, and regret with much admiration both its mental vigour and its beautiful handwriting.

E. J. POLGLAS (Bristol).—The addresses are all given us in confidence, so that we are not able to send them; but we dare say that if any of our readers wish for a correspondence game they will take notice of this answer and communicate with us on the subject.

G. F. C. PAPER (Cambridge).—Problem No. 2 can be solved by 1. Kt takes Q.

J. O. THORN (Bristol).—Thanks for problem.

P. WESMAN (Croydon).—Thanks for altered diagram, which shall have attention.

D. DESPANOS.—Kindly send us a fresh diagram. It is safer for both sides.

C. BUNSTER and H. M. PRIDEAUX.—Amended positions to hand.

R. C. LE OXFORD.—Your solution was duly acknowledged in the issue of January 14.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3179 received from Bangs DAS (Calcutta).—**White to play.** 1. E (Valparaiso); 2. N (100 m. from Eugene); 3. M (near Lake Erie); 4. N (near Shillong); 5. K (near Madras); 6. N (near Tashkent); 7. K (near Atchinson (Lincoln); 8. B (Smith (Rochdale); 9. C (T. L. (Boston, Mass.); 10. No. 1178 from T. W. W. (Booth); 11. A (G. Peacock); 12. N (Sandhurst).

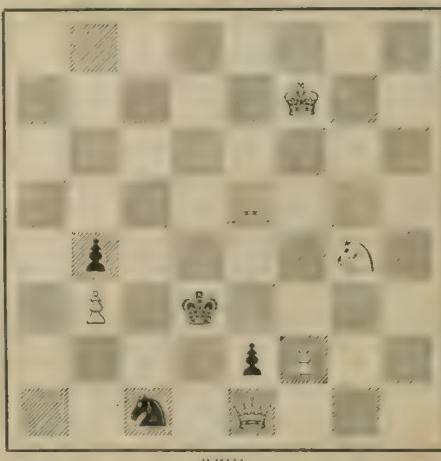
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3179 received from DORMAN, J. A. HANICK (Bristol); ALBERT WOLFF ("Putney"); R. WORTERS ("Cantab."); SHADWORTH, W. BRIDGMAN (Brixton); HEREWOLD, J. D. (Brighton); G. C. B. CUDLIP (London); H. H. THOMAS (Millwall); E. J. PICKERING (Fareham); J. S. WILKINSON (Shrewsbury); A. W. ROBERTS (Sandhurst); EDITH CORSE (Reigate); T. ROBERTS; A. HUCKS (Manchester); SORRENTO, JR.; V. M. BISHOP (Derby); JOSEPH COOK; F. HENDERSON (Leeds); FIRE PLUG; G. RODWAY (Trowbridge); G. STOLLINGFLEET JOHNSON (Cobham); and W. HOPKINSON (Derby).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3180 BY J. BURTON.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Kt to R 3rd | P takes P |
| 2. R to Q sq | P to Kt 3rd |
| 3. B to Q 3rd | Kt takes P |

If Black plays 1. P to Kt 3rd; 2. B to R 2nd; P takes P; 3. R to Kt 3rd, etc.

PROBLEM NO. 3172. BY F. HEALEY.



WHITE TO PLAY, AND MATE IN THREE MOVES.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club between Messrs. P. LOYSER and A. W. TRENBURGH.

(See page.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. L.) WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. T.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 11. R to K 5th P to K 3rd

2. Kt to B 3rd P to K 3rd 12. B takes Kt

3. P to Kt 3th P to B 3rd 13. P takes K P.

This has a curiously disorganized effect on each player's game, from which he never recovers.

4. Kt to Kt 3rd B to Q 3rd 14. P takes B.

5. Castle's Castles' 15. P to Kt 3rd B to Kt 3rd

6. B takes Kt Fatal, but there was nothing left, Black

An unusual exchange, for which there was no necessity. P to K R 3rd was safe enough, and P to Q B 3rd promised a better diversion.

7. Kt to Kt 3rd B to Q 3rd 16. K to R sq P to B 7th ch

8. Castle's Castles' 17. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

9. B takes Kt B takes Kt 18. Q to Kt 3rd B to K 5th

10. K to B 3rd P to Q 3rd 19. Q to Kt 3rd B to K 5th

11. Kt to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd 20. R takes Kt P to K 5th

12. Kt to K 3rd P to Q 3rd 21. Q takes B P takes Kt

13. P takes B P to Kt 3rd 22. Q R to Q sq B to K 5th

14. B to Kt 3th R to Kt 3rd White resigns.

Fatal, but there was nothing left, Black had played a forcible game from the first with great skill.

15. Q to K 3rd P to K 6th

16. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

17. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

18. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

19. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

20. R takes Kt P to K 5th

21. Q takes B P takes Kt

22. Q R to Q sq B to K 5th

23. P to Q Kt 3rd White resigns.

It is at this point White

has a little slackness in meeting it turns the scale in his favour.

24. P to Kt 3rd B takes Kt

25. Q takes B R to Kt 3rd

26. Q to K 3rd P to Kt 3rd

27. Q to Kt 3rd

There is no other possible reply to Black

leave its proper diagonal except at the cost of the Queen.

28. Q to Kt 8th ch R to K 3rd

The ending is a model of masterly chess.

29. B takes R P takes B ch

30. K to R 3d R takes R

31. P to Q Kt 3rd White resigns.

It is at this point White

has a little slackness in meeting it turns the scale in his favour.

32. P to Kt 3rd B takes Kt

33. Q takes B R to Kt 3rd

34. Q to K 3rd P to Kt 3rd

35. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

36. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

37. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

38. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

39. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

40. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

41. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

42. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

43. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

44. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

45. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

46. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

47. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

48. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

49. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

50. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

51. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

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112. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

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128. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

129. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

130. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

131. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

132. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

133. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

134. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

135. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

136. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

137. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

138. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

139. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

140. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

141. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

142. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

143. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

144. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

145. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

146. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

147. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

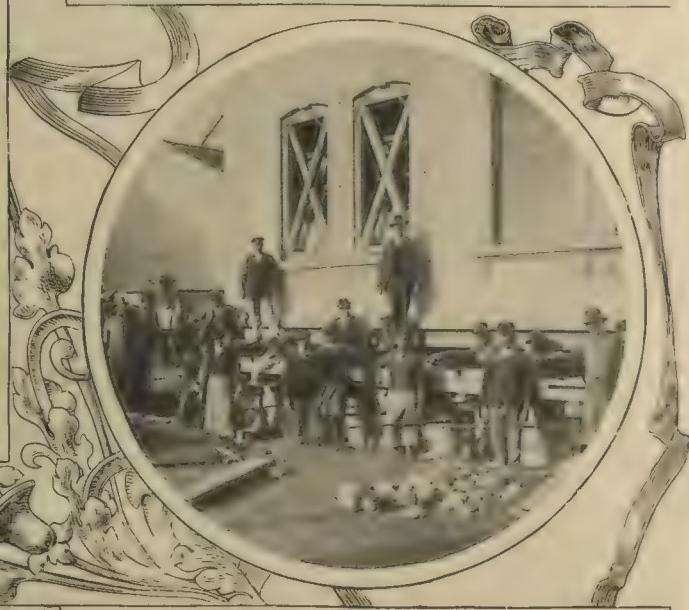
148. Q to Kt 3rd B to B 6th

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A NEW DUTY FOR PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS:
HOUSE-MOVING EN BLOC.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY ARTHUR CLE



THE HOUSE IN ITS ORIGINAL POSITION.

THE HOUSE ON ITS WAY, SHOWING ORIGINAL SITE LEFT CLEAR.

THE MEANS OF LOCOMOTION: THE SCREW-JACKS THAT PROPELLED THE BUILDING.

This American method of house-moving has been adopted, as here shown, in a manufacturing town in North Germany. The actual manipulation of the screw-jacks was done by Prussian soldiers.

THE HOUSE MOVED SOME FIFTY YARDS FROM ITS ORIGINAL POSITION.

THE METHOD OF SHORING UP THE HOUSE FOR TRANSPORT.

THE HOUSE HALFWAY ACROSS ITS NEW FOUNDATION.



A MAGNIFICENT PRINCE OF ETHIOPIA: THE ABYSSINIAN EMPEROR MENELIK.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE POSSESSION OF THE ABYSSINIAN MINISTER TEG



MENELIK IN FULL STATE DRESS.

A German mission is at present on its way to the Abyssinian capital, and will be received by the Emperor Menelik in person. One of the most remarkable features of the remarkable photograph is that it resembles a Byzantine ikon.

A NEW BIRD VISITOR TO BRITISH WATERS—THE PACIFIC EIDER DUCK.



THE PACIFIC EIDER DUCK AT HOME.

Two specimens of the Pacific eider duck, hitherto unknown to these shores, were shot at Stromness, Orkney, on December 21. The bird was identified by Mr. G. R. Gray, who describes it on another page of this number.

WEEDING OUT THE BRITISH NAVY: VESSELS MARKED OUT FOR REJECTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB.



PARIS BATTLESHIP 1887 14,000 TONS 3400 H.P. 17.2 KTS 525 MEN



HERCULES CRUISER 1888 2200 TONS 900 H.P. 16 KTS 218 MEN



IMPERIAL ARMoured CRUISER 1886 8400 TONS 3000 H.P. 16.7 KTS 524 MEN



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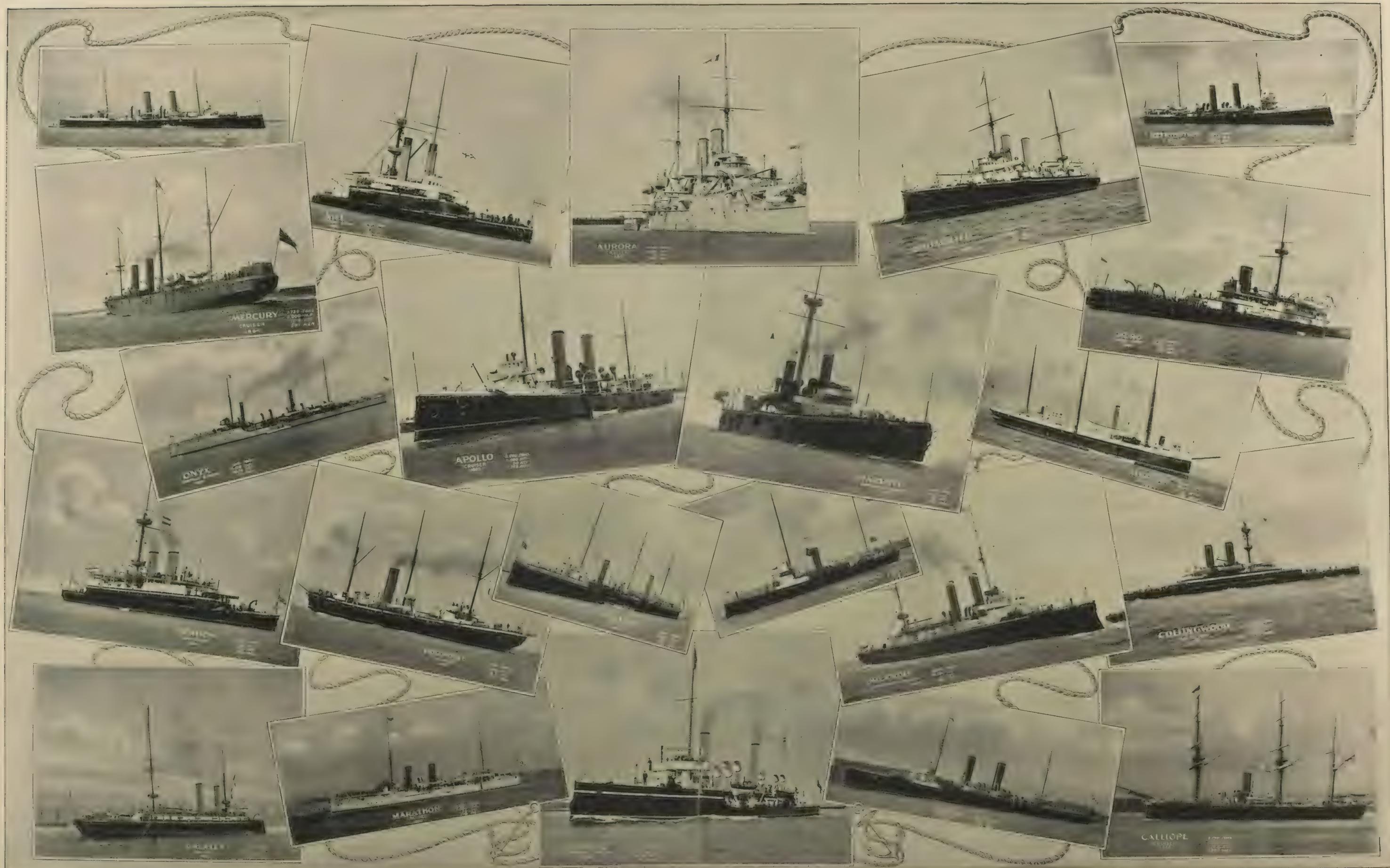
COLOSSUS IRONCLAD 1886 9420 TONS 3500 H.P. 16.2 KTS 386 MEN



INTRIGUE CRUISER 1883 3600 TONS 1100 H.P. 14.7 KTS 208 MEN

TO MAKE FOR NAVAL EFFICIENCY: THE DISMISSAL OF VESSELS NOW OUTCLASSED

In a recent speech Mr. Arthur Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, announced that in future the money that has been spent in refitting old ships will be devoted to building new ones.



WEEDING THE BRITISH NAVY: SHIPS TO BE DISCARDED UNDER THE NEW POLICY OF MAINTAINING NAVAL EFFICIENCY BY FRESH CONSTRUCTION IN PREFERENCE TO REPAIR.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CRIBB.

WEEDING OUT THE BRITISH NAVY: CANDIDATES FOR THE SCRAP-HEAP.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB.



FEARLESS. 1892. 1580 TONS. 3200 H.P. 18.7 KNOTS. 317 MEN.



ANTELOPE. 1894. 810 TONS. 3621 H.P. 19.25 KNOTS. 81 MEN.



EDINBURGH. TURKEYSHIP. 1886. 9420 TONS. 5798 H.P. 16.4 KTS. 328 MEN.



HAINSBURY. CRUISER. 1895. 26.0 TONS. 1600 H.P. 18.5 KTS. 277 MEN.



CASTRIES. ARMED CLOUDSHIP. 1888. 3400 TONS. 4500 H.P. 18.815 KTS. 614 MEN.



CAMPERDOWN. BATTLESHIP. 1889. 16000 TONS. 5600 H.P. 18.815 KTS. 614 MEN.



MELPOMONE. CRUISER. 1890. 3050 TONS. 4000 H.P. 19 KNOTS. 218 MEN.



CONQUEROR. TURKEYSHIP. 1888. 6200 TONS. 6000 H.P. 15.8 KNOTS. 330 MEN.



MEDUSA. CRUISER. V.R. 2800 TONS. 5500 H.P. 18 KNOTS. 218 MEN.

OUTSAILED AND OUTCLASSED: VESSELS OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS NOW TO BE SOLD OUT OF THE NAVY.

The Admiralty has recalled and discarded all ineffective ships from squadrons abroad, and in future will build only the biggest and fastest ships with the most modern armament.

WINTER ON THE SHA-HO: THE DAILY LIFE AND OCCUPATION OF OYAMA'S SOLDIERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY "COLLIER'S WEEKLY."



WOOD-CUTTING: THE USE OF THE POINTED PORTABLE SAW.



DWELLERS IN TUMULI: JAPANESE OFFICERS AND THEIR WINTER QUARTERS.



SHelter
FROM WAI
AND
WEATHER:
A PILOT'S
DUG-OUT
ON THE
HILL.



FIELD-KITCHEN NEAR SAN-DE-PU: CHOPSTICKS AND LARGE KETTLES.

The dug-outs used by the Japanese officers as winter quarters are a little higher than those of the men. Charcoal is used for fuel, and the men eat with chopsticks in using a Russian sheet-iron food-pail, three times heavier than the Japanese food-pail. His ear-flap is curious. With their usual thriftiness the Japanese have turned the snow into deep

holes which do not show any smoke. In the last picture the man stirring his food does not know a little infested with rats, and the men have been encouraged to catch them.

THE CLEANEST AND MOST INGENIOUS SOLDIER IN THE WORLD.



THE JAP IN THE JAR! HOT BATHS ON THE SHA-HO.

He sinks a large Chinese jar into the earth, and builds underneath a little furnace with a flue to carry the smoke away, usual



THE LIGHTEST OF ALL CANNON: THE JAPANESE BAMBOO GUN.

The bamboo gun is here seen with its muzzle covered to keep the bore dry. It is used to fire grenades during trench-fighting. Two men can easily carry it between them to any point where it is required. It fires very small charges.



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Y WISE HEAD Z for disinfecting & washing bedclothes,
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to guard against contagion.

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MICROBES DIE,
AND THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE
OF INFECTION.

Y WISE HEAD Z combines a soap &
germicide; it is no dearer than soap.

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Y WISE HEAD Z in hospitals &
public institutions, for disinfection.



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MUSIC.

One of the most interesting songs of the month is "The Ballad of the Saxon," by Mr. H. Hall. The song has certain qualities and points of interest which will be equally Saxon in thought; and the result is wholly pleasing. Of the most song groups for which Mr. R. Vaughan Williams had written the words of "Song 1" Stevenson, and the composer's work held something of the exquisite quality of the words, the quality, so difficult to define, that makes a performance intimate. D. S. wrote a single, "A Song for England," of the words for which Mr. Hall had written the words. It would not be right to claim for words or music an enduring reputation, but "Song 1" is a very fine piece of work, and it is well worth the trouble of a performance. The words and music are full of healthy, robust, and virile sentiment that does not lack the mere sentimentality. It seems to be the expression of a genuine, simple, and sincere love of England. The words of Mr. Vaughan Williams showed unmistakable evidence of a widespread appreciation of the ballad form, and the words were well received.

Mr. Frederick Lamond was completely under the control of an intellect that gave proper recognition to humour, passion, and sentiment, and had no bias in favour of any special school. When he begins his work Mr. Greene is nervous, and very careful, consequently the purity of his voice is, now and again, to seek, for lacking confidence the best qualities of his

singing assert themselves, and then, when the work presented has the qualities we have suggested, musician, poet, and interpreter are one. All too often the result is a mere recitation of a performance: it is impossible to praise cheerfully and without reservation. Mr. Plunket Greene's recitals

not room in the concert hall for the many visitors who sought admission. In the presence of an interpreter who brings to the service of the master a great natural gift and the product of many strenuous years, we are not called upon to criticise, but to appreciate. There may be small details in the interpretation that will not commend themselves at once to the ears that have accepted an older convention; there may come a temptation to believe that certain forms of expression are due to a search for originality: these thoughts should be dismissed as unworthy the occasion. Frederick Lamond's interpretation of Beethoven is something to admire, enjoy, and finally to accept, even while we recognise that, through the medium of other temperaments, the master's message is not quite the same thing.

We have received the second edition of "Life's Orchestra," a series of short reflective essays by Hallie Killick, with a preface by Helen Mathers.

Visitors to the Royal Italian Circus on Friday night were amazed to see a typical Red Indian warrior, dressed in Indian costume and accompanied by a little girl, seated in the stalls. The gentleman in question, who looked the impersonation of Hiawatha, is a Mohawk chief named Ohrikaga. He speaks English perfectly, and is visiting this country with regard to the opening up of Canada. Ohrikaga stated that the performance of Madame Batavia, the black bear, was the

most wonderful thing he had ever seen, as he was always of the opinion that black bears were untamable. Numerous fresh animal-turns have been introduced during the past week, chief among which is a monkey, which tumbles, throws somersaults, and goes through the ordinary evolutions of a trained acrobat.



THE FASTEST CRUISER IN THE WORLD: THE NEW SCOUT, H.M.S. "SENTINEL."

The "Scout" is built by Sir Wm. G. Armstrong & Co., Ltd., at their naval yard. The length overall is 260 ft. 6 in., beam 30 ft. 6 in., and depth 10 ft. 6 in. Her engines and funnels "Express" her she develops 10,000 horse-power. The speed attained on an eight hours' trial was 25 knots.

have a very definite musical value, quite apart from the pleasure they give.

Mr. Frederick Lamond's recital of certain Beethoven sonatas on Saturday last afforded ample proof that the great Scottish pianist has done for Beethoven what Vladimir de Pachmann has done for Chopin. There was

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Bath.

Please dispatch "urgent" another parcel. It is most successful. I should like to draw your attention to a curious fact. For some months I have been suffering from Eczema; it has been slowly healing ever since the first week, and now every place is as healthy as a child's skin. (Mrs.) "G. D. —"

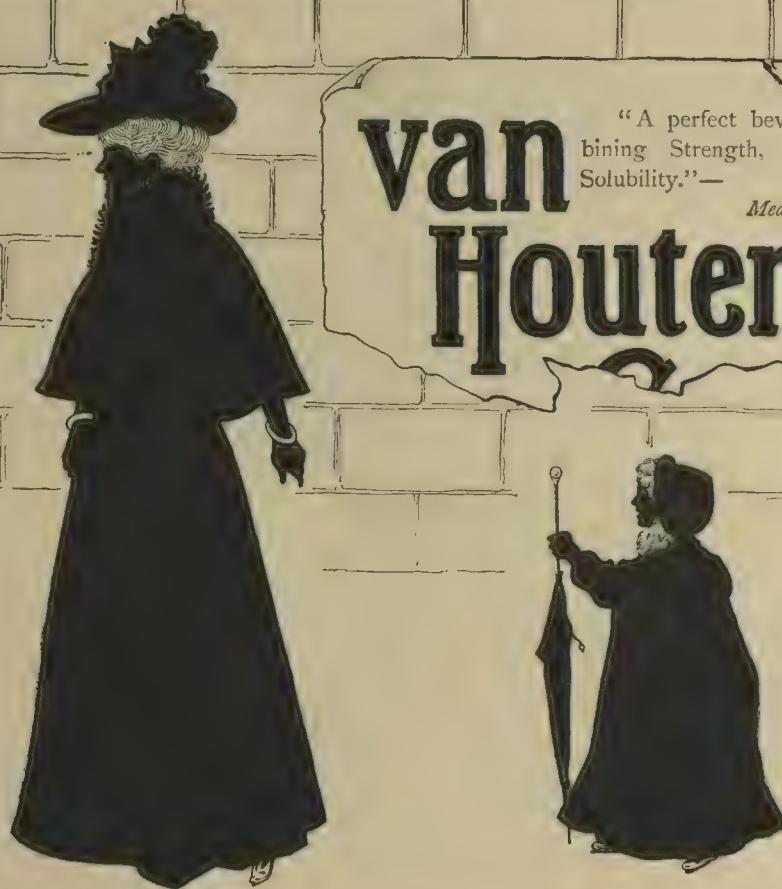
A Sheffield Trained Nurse writes: "I have used "Antipon" in the case of the very fattest woman I have ever nursed. The result has been marvellous. She is getting smaller and beautifully lean every day, and the best of it is she is in perfect health now, where before she had all sorts of trouble."

An Oxfordshire Surgeon writes: "I am trying it "Antipon" in a very fat case of a man weighing sixteen stone, short, and with heart affection. He already has lost three stone."

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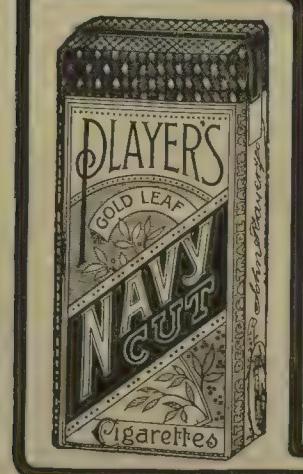
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"It means the Best Cocoa, my dear."

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LADIES' PAGES.

Among the points that are usually urged as new "rights" for women, but that are really reforms equally advantageous for men and women, surely may be included the admission of women, fully qualified by knowledge and serious abilities, to the membership of learned societies. One by one, chiefly owing to the untiring advocacy of Mrs. Farquharson of Haughton, the leading learned societies are opening their election to membership to ladies. At the last meeting of the Linnean Society the first election of women to its membership took place. It was impossible to read the record of the claims of the ladies elected without perceiving that their inclusion must be a benefit to the society and its purposes. The new chair which permitted the innovation was procured mainly by the exertions of the treasurer, Mr. Crisp, who bore the necessary expenses; and he must have felt pleased as he scanned the list of qualifications, including such names as these: Miss Brown, D.Sc., Professor at Holloway College, who has contributed an important paper to the society's "Transactions"; Mrs. Veley, joint author of a valuable treatise on the micro-organisms causing fault in a certain commercial product; Mrs. Sargent, important experiments in cell division; and Mrs. Percy Sladen, gift of £20,000 for the advancement of natural science by experiment or exploration. The number of ladies admitted F.L.S. on this occasion was eleven.

Another interesting event for women who care about the progress of their sex was the recent presentation to Miss Stevenson, chairman of the Edinburgh School Board, of a testimonial raised by public subscription. It took the form of her own portrait. Miss Stevenson has been a member of the School Board of the Scottish metropolis since its commencement, and was elected chairman by her fellow members about four years ago. As Scotland has not yet been attacked by those in opposition to School Boards, Miss Stevenson's work still continues to be given to her native town in this capacity. In England there were several lady vice-chairmen of School Boards before the passing of the recent Act, by which the women who had worked so well in the direction of the education of children were allowed, with an outburst of pointless praise and meaning

as some substitution for the feminine influence and judgment rejected from the representative bodies, the Government has decided to establish women inspectors; and a Chief Woman Inspector has been appointed in the person of the Hon. Maud Lawrence, who served the public continuously on the London School Board from 1890 till the abolition of elected representatives under the new Act. It is, however, by no means the same thing to add women to the paid service of the State in subordinate positions,



A SMART SILK "AT HOME" DRESS.

This is designed for afternoon wear, but would be suitable for a home dinner truck too. It is of light taffetas, trimmed with frills of narrow black and white lace and medallions of the same lace; black velvet bows as a "ladder."

as it was to have ladies elected by the ratepayers, and sitting independently on the education boards, and using their own best judgment in the service of education; individuals, and not a portion of a bureaucracy.

Lady Jersey puts forth an appeal to young people of leisure and education to give a few hours at periodical intervals to help in carrying on the work of the Children's Happy Evenings Association, of which she is president. This society obtains the use of the elementary schools for the children to play in for the evening, and has now an average of 16,000 poor children on its lists. The voluntary assistants are necessary to keep order, to direct the games, and to insure that the schools are in no way damaged. There is usually provided a "quiet room," in which dolls are dressed and played with, pictures cut out of the illustrated papers are coloured with cheap paints, story-books are read, and table-games are enjoyed. In the large room more active fun goes on; some schools are fortunate in the possession of big toys, such as a rocking-horse, and the children have to be timed in taking their turns at such joys. Contrary to what one might anticipate, Lady Jersey says that the "quiet room" is most attractive to the children, and deep is the disappointment when it cannot be opened because no helper has arrived to take the special charge required there. After all, perhaps that is not so strange; for one of the hardships of the poor children is the noise, the harassment, the nervous disturbance of their lives, partly dependent on the overcrowding of their homes, but partly on the lack of training in manners, in self-control, and softness of speech, and all that "gentlehood" teaches. At any rate, there is the fact to remember, and both lady and young men helpers are particularly needed who will consent to go to the poorer districts 'away from the West-End. All information will be gladly given by the hon. secy., Mrs. Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, W.

It is curious that the "find" of the largest diamond ever discovered (at least in historic times) should have been made on the field of the one company in South Africa that lies outside the great De Beers "combine," by which the output is regulated and the price kept up. This was Mr. Cecil Rhodes' great deal—arranging this union of all the producing fields and the limitation of the output. The mine in which the great new diamond has been found is a discovery of diamondiferous earth made since the great combination, and the field was not considered of much importance at first. The diamond just mined there, however, as we announced in our last issue, weighs no less than 3032 carats, a weight which puts all the other large stones of fame into a subordinate position. This will be understood when it is mentioned that the Koh-i-Noor now weighs only a fraction

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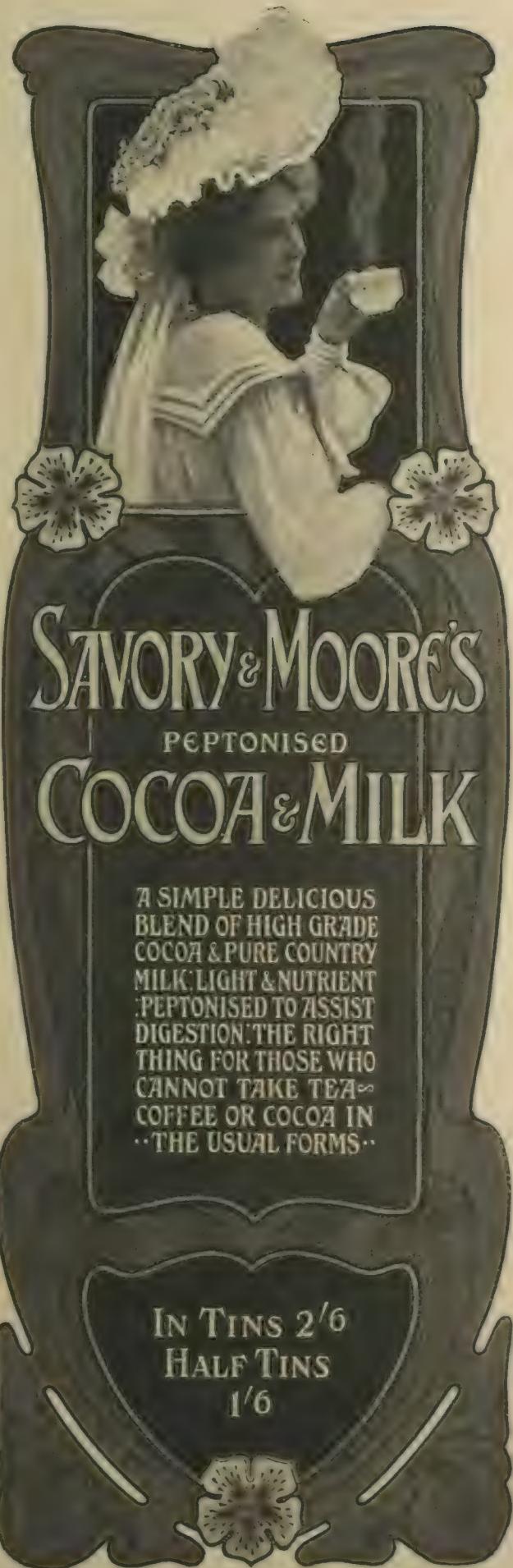
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1/6

over it, and it was originally much larger, but it was cut down to its present size at the command of Queen Victoria. It is said that states who had the Koh-i-Noor in their possession have lost it, but its greater brilliancy given to stones by their being cut into the many facets of the brilliant, and were satisfied with a rough cutting and polishing that retained the weight of the stone at the expense of its "water." But even before it was brilliant-cut, the Koh-i-Noor was under 800 carats, only about a quarter of the size of the new diamond. The Russian crown owns a diamond only twice the size of the Koh-i-Noor; it is called the "Doloff," from the name of the favourite of Catherine the Great, who purchased it to present to his sovereign mistress, and it weighs

Travellers know that they must carry their own soap with them. Even in England, where some is usually found in hotels, on the washstands, it is very unwise to travel casually without it.

Cod Tar Soap has the special advantage of being antiseptic, killing any poisonous germs that may be encountered. At the same time, it is so pure and bland to the skin itself that it is specially recommended for nursery use. It is agreeably perfumed, too, not smelling like t.

It is really too early to begin to talk or even to think of spring clothing as yet, but one casts a thought towards it now and again as inevitably as one does to the flowers, and the sunshine, and the friends who come to town for the season, and all the pleasant anticipations of spring that are already not so very far ahead of us, after all, once January is passed through! It is to be feared that we shall be short of the spring flowers that we might naturally expect to arrive in a few weeks, for the intense and long-continued spell of cold in Italy and the South of France has killed off acres of growing plants that would in a few weeks have been in blossom had the weather been of an average character. From Rome friends write to me that they are shivering over miserable braziers of charcoal and ineffective scanty wood fires, with the atmosphere below freezing; and that the steps leading up from the Piazza di Spagna, though bright already with flower-beds, are reflected in our own streets and shops, and the resulting bareness of our flower-vases and bowls, until out across the islands—the Scilly Isles and Jersey and Guernsey first, and then our English gardens—come to the rescue. It is the

early blossoms, so cheap and so plentiful as they have been for years past, that we shall miss this time.

From Paris I learn that the new gowns for the élégantes who have fled South are practically all made with the fulness of the sleeve pushed quite up to the top of the arm. The lower part is very often, it is true, gathered or gauged or made essentially full; but all this folding is caught in to the shape of the arm, so as to outline it; and in many cases the fulness left loose at the top is practically a deep epaulette and no more. Skirts are also made to sit closely to the figure at the top and flow in full folds below the knee, the length all round being as nearly the same as the necessity for walking allows—that is to say, in front the skirt is made to lie as much on the ground as it can without tripping up its owner constantly, and then the sides and back are alike three or four inches on the ground. Such skirts are for *toilettes de cérémonie*; they are unsuited for the promenade, for which sensible tailor-made frocks in light-weight cloths are provided. Many of these are made with long-fitting coats, but others have short jackets, or boleros over deep silk belts, and in no case are the sleeves exaggerated in any fashion, but generally are simple coat-sleeves. French women who dress well do so by exercising common-sense in such matters; nothing can be too "fussy" for the smart costume; but the simple, everyday frock is a practical affair before all.

Early spring gowns will certainly follow lines that are already defined in some directions. The pouched front or the loose bolero bodice, an easy, comfortable, and, for the majority of figures, not ungraceful device, will drop out of the highest fashion; but for the near future they will remain to some extent, only the pouch will be no longer below the waist-line, or near it, but drooping above a deep belt, and the bolero will be very short. The onward march of fashion is surely, if slowly, leaving the pouched and loose fronts altogether in the rear; and while it may seem the prevailing style "yet awhile," the front ranks of fashion's faithful and attentive followers will be seen widening their shaped belts, cutting more and more definitely their waist-line, deepening the point of the bodice in front, and swathing or otherwise fitting the whole figure firmly and accurately (as the *corsetière* understands accuracy in following the natural lines—which is seldom as an artist or an anatomist means it); and probably, when the season sets in, we shall once again see the wasp-waists and the exaggerated hips that have been happily absent from the lines of fashion's follies for a considerable period. The full sleeves at the top of the arm and very close cut, previously mentioned, are here in harmony with the outline. As soon as the waist is to be emphasised again the full shoulder and upper arm help in the effect. Elbow sleeves will be frequently adopted, judging by the Paris models for Riviera gowns; and long gloves are naturally the accompaniment of a sleeve that has no cuff.

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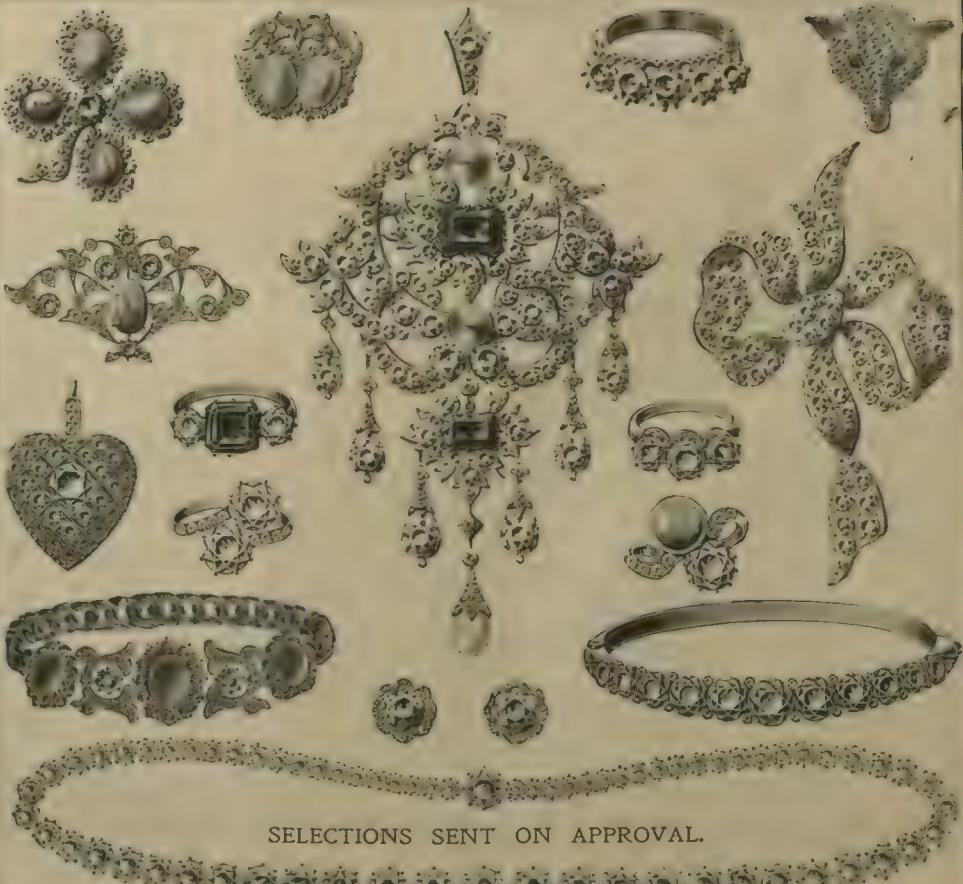
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Can be worn under Trousers to keep the Leg Dry and Warm.

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Light Weight.

With Spats, 7s. 6d.
Detachable ts. extra.

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From 6s. to 7s. 6d.
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 25, 1899), with two codicils, of MATTHEW WHITE, FIRST VISCOUNT RIDLEY, of Blagdon, and Blyth, Northumberland, and 10, Carlton Hill, London, who died on Nov. 28, has been proved. The value of the real and personal estate being £20,000. The testator bequeaths £40,000, in trust, for his son Nicholas; £1000 each on their marriage, and £20,000, in trust, for each of his daughters Stella

Chester, and Helmingham, Suffolk, who died on Dec. 17, was proved on Jan. 26 by Henry James Tollemache, Colonel the Hon. Walter John Stewart, and Miss Frances Mildred Coombe, the value of the real and personal estate being £720,309. The testator gives £35,000 each, in trust, for his sons Wilbraham John, Arthur Wilbraham, and Randolph Stewart; £1000 per annum each to his daughters Anne Georgiana Blanche and Grace Emma while spinsters, and on their marriage a sum of £30,000 is to be held, in trust, for each of them; £250 per annum for life to each of his executors;

other his property he settles on his grandson Bentley Lionel John, now third Lord Tollemache.

The will (dated Nov. 9, 1904) of SIR ISAAC LOWTHIAN BELL, BART., of Rounton Grange, Northallerton, ironmaster and colliery proprietor, who died on Dec. 22, was proved on Jan. 30 by Sir Thomas Hugh Bell, Bart., and Charles Lowthian Bell, the son, the value of the real and personal estate being £68,676. The testator settles the Rounton Grange Estate on his son Thomas Hugh, and a capital sum producing £5000 per annum is to be held and go



COSTUME IN JAPAN. THE SAN-DE-PU.



THE SENSIBLE WINTER UNIFORM OF THE JAPANESE.



THE FINE DIVERSITY OF RUSSIAN WINTER UNIFORMS.

Copyright in U.S.A. THE CLOSE-KEEPED JAPANESE AND THE WIDE-SKIRTED RUSSIAN WINTER UNIFORMS ON THE SHA-HO.

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The Japanese permits free movement, and is in sharp contrast to the loose flapping skirts of the Russians. San-de-pu, near which one of the above photographs was taken, was set on fire by the Russian artillery on January 30.

£1000, and £1000 each to his brother and sister SIR FREDERICK, M.P., M.H.R., and MARY, Lady Stanhope, of Aberdeen. He directs his executor to make such specific gifts to members of the family and personal friends, and pecuniary gifts to servants and others as he may think proper, and to continue the allowances and pensions to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his eldest son.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1901), with four codicils, of WILFRID HAMMER, SECOND BARON TOLLEMACHE, of 61, Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea, Peckforton Castle,

£10,500, in trust, for his grandson Denis Plantagenet Tollemache; £500 to his half-brother the Hon. Stanhope Tollemache; £500 to his son Wilbraham; £500 each to his daughters; £2000, and the use and enjoyment of 61, Cadogan Gardens, and Helmingham, and such a sum as, with the income from her marriage settlement funds, will make up £3300 per annum, and an additional £1000 per annum while she occupies his Suffolk residence, to his wife Mary, Lady Tollemache; £1000 to his agent Stephen Crawley; and many legacies to servants and persons employed on the estates. All

with the baronetcy, and he gives to him the Arncleif Hall Estate, subject to the right of Mrs. Margaret Florence Johnson, the testator's daughter, and her husband and family, to reside in the mansion house there. He gives the paintings by the Earl of Carlisle to his daughter Mary Katharine Lady Stanley of Alderley, and £600 is to be held, in trust, for her and her husband and family; £1600, in trust, for his son-in-Law Arthur Fitzpatrick Godman, for life, and then for his sons Arthur, Herbert, and Lawrence; £15,000 for the purchase of a residence, two pieces of presentation

For Children and Persons of
Delicate Digestion.

"M.D." MARMALADE

Made from Seville Orange Juice
and Refined Sugar only.

Haley & W.

Gentlemen. Marmalade
is most wholesome
but Orange Peel is so
indigestible even when
boiled as to try the
strongest stomachs.

It should always be eaten
as jelly with bread
whatever

13 Mar 1905. — M.D.

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Band Conducted by Lieut. CHARLES GODFREY.

EXHIBITION OPEN 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. ADMISSION Is. AUTOMOBILE CLUB DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 16. Admission 2s. 6d. up to 5 p.m.

Trial Runs on Cars during the Exhibition.

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NOURISHING and SUSTAINING.

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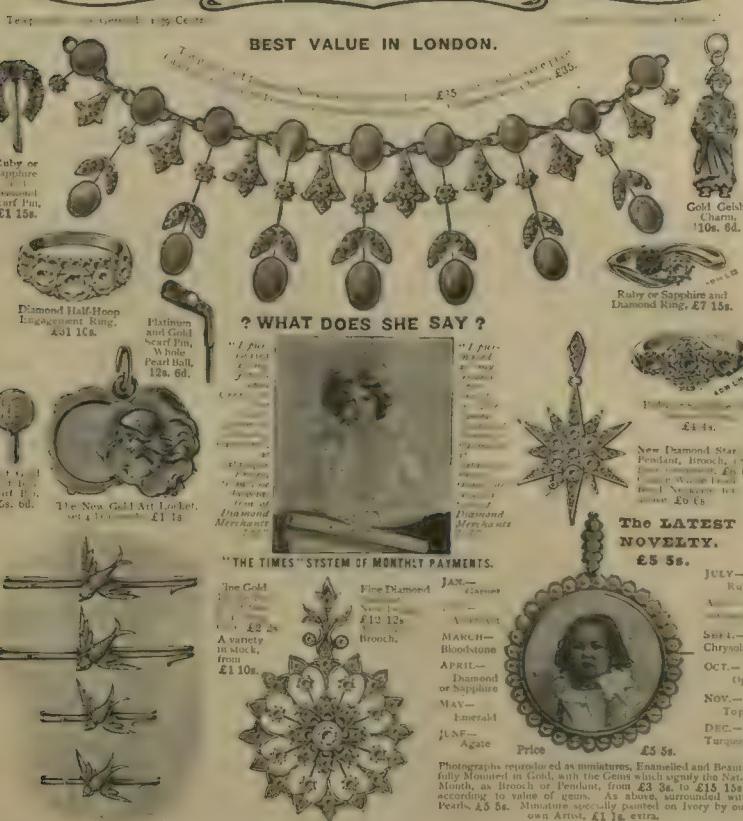
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£5000 worth of Second-hand Jewels. Write for Special Illustrated List. Highest Prices given for Old Gold Jewellery and Precious Stones. Offers made by return of post.

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A delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food, specially prepared for Infants and for Adults whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or advancing years. Benger's Food can be enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It forms a delicate and highly nutritive cream, rich in all the elements necessary to maintain vigorous health, but entirely free from rough and indigestible particles, which often produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

The *Lancet* describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The *British Medical Journal* says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The *London Medical Record* says: "It is retained when all other foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

plate, and two portraits of himself and wife to his son Charles; £13,000, in trust, for his daughter Mrs. Margaret Florence Johnson; £500 each to his great-grandchildren; and legacies to trusts. Three-fifths of the residue of his property he leaves to his son Thomas Hugh, and two-fifths, on various trusts, for his son Charles Lovell.

The will (dated Sept. 24, 1897) of the REV. THOMAS FOWLER, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who died on Nov. 20, has been proved by the Rev. Canon Joseph Thomas Fowler and the Rev. William Fowler, the executors, the value of the real and personal estate being £57,309. The testator gives £1,000 to the Oxford Infirmary; £200 to the Acland Home for Nurses; £100 to the Eye Hospital, Oxford; £1,500 each to Corpus Christi and Lincoln Colleges for educational purposes; £1,000 each to Merton College and King William's College, Isle of Man, for like purposes; the profits of his publications and certain plate to Corpus Christi College; other plate to Lincoln College; £100, his furniture, etc., at Winterton, an annuity of £100, and his Midland Railway stock to his sister, Mary Ann; £150 each to his executors; his guaranteed stock of the Great Western Railway Company to his cousin, Elizabeth; £500 each to Robert and Rose Fowler; £500 to Sarah Birkhill; £10 to the Right Hon. John Morley for the purchase of a small memento; and many other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves as to one-fifth each to Elizabeth Fowler, Joseph Fowler, and William Fowler; one-fifth to the issue of James Fowler; and one-fifth to the widow and daughter of Robert Fowler.

The will (dated June 13, 1902), with a codicil (of July 1, 1904), of SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, BART., of Rackheath Park, near Norwich, who died

on Oct. 14, was proved on Jan. 19 by Marriott Parkinson and Samuel Stewart, the value of the property being £55,875. He gives £500 each to his sisters Sarah Taylor Hague Cook, Mildred Mary Clayton Swan, and Florence Elliot; and £500 to his valet, Alfred Frederick Buckle. He charges the settled family estates at Whitby with the payment of £500 per annum, to his wife, Dame Elliot; and of £500 as a portion for younger children. All other his property he leaves, in trust, for his wife for life, and then for his children, and in default of issue to his sister Florence.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1901) of MR. CHRISTOPHER JOHN FOYLE FAWCETT, D.L., J.P., well known as an owner of racehorses and greyhounds, of 18, North Bailey, Butham, and 8, King's Bench Walk, Temple, who died on Oct. 25, has been proved by his brother George Foyle Fawcett, the value of the real and personal estate being £138,103. He leaves all his estate and effects to his said brother.



THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The photograph was taken in the quarters of Mr. F. A. Mackenzie, the eminent war correspondent, who is with the Japanese Army in Manchuria. He is writing a despatch on his Remington.

Rheumatism

If you want to get rid of Rheumatism use John Knight's Anti-Rheumatic Soap. It's easy to understand how it cures. Having previously fomented the part with hot water to open the pores, you make a lather with the Soap and rub it in where you feel the pain. When the lather comes into contact with the pores of the skin, the curative virtues, due to its medicinal properties, are absorbed through the glands right down into the tissues. You feel the pain go away. Try John Knight's Anti-Rheumatic Soap and you'll know it's just as we say. Good not only for Rheumatism, but for Sciatica, Neuralgia, Sprains, and Bruises.

A GOOD MOTTO Send 13 for tablet
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JOHN KNIGHT & SONS,
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Made from the highest cost and most delicately flavored ingredients procurable. An Antiseptic Powder, absolutely free from acid, grit or other injurious substance. Teeth of persons subject to an acid or bilious stomach are liable to discoloration, which requires extra friction to remove. The SOZODONT Powder and Liquid, used daily, will soon remove all such tartarous adhesions and leave the teeth clean and white, imparting a refreshing feeling to the mouth. Look for the man!

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The late Gen. W. T. Sherman,
and many other persons of distinction have testified
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The Examination for Admission will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, April 26 and 27, 1905, between nine and twelve o'clock. The personal application for this Examination has to be made Tuesday, April 25, 1905, in the Office of the Conservatorium. The course of tuition includes every branch of musical instruction, namely, Piano, Violin, Organ, and Wind Instruments, Organ, Solo Singing, and thorough training for the Opera, Chamber Music, and Stage. History of Music, and Theory. Director of the Musical Department is Prof. Arthur Nebe, Conductor of the Gewandhaus Orchestra. His assistants are: Dr. Hermann Prof. Kielg, Konzertmeister; Dr. Stroh, Head of the Harmonium Department; Dr. Scherf, Pianist; Prof. Hans Becker, Assistant Konzertmeister; Prof. L. L. Müller, Paul Pless, Stephan Kroll, U. M. Mückel, Heinrich Zöller, &c.

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LEIPZIG, January 1905.

Director of the Royal Conservatorium of Music, DR. RÖNTSCHE.

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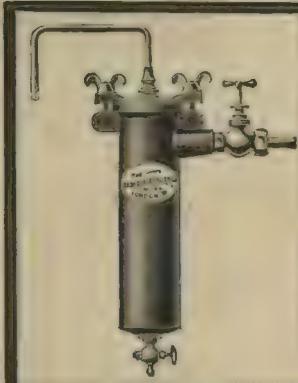
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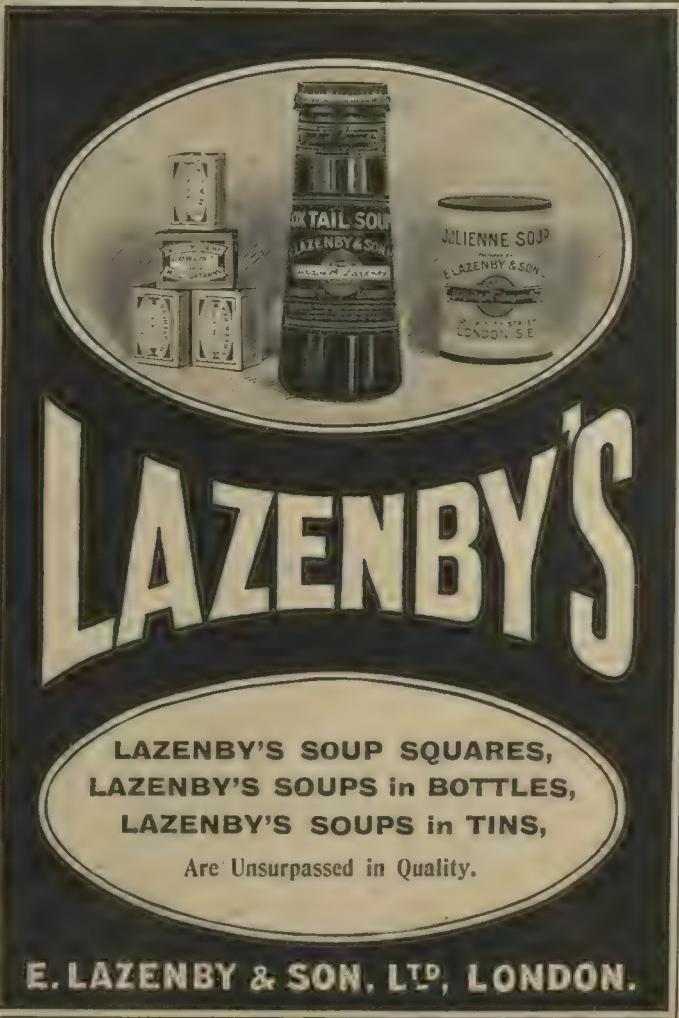
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Bishop of Birmingham has no desire for the building of a great Cathedral in that city, and he has advised Dr. Gore means the provision of a largely increased staff of clergy for poor districts, the building of fresh churches, and the foundation of more parishes.

Lord Cromer and the Sirdar have allotted to the Church Missionary Society a district on both sides of the Upper Nile, where they will be glad to permit a Christian propaganda. The natives in the district are diligent and receptive. The society is a pioneer for the new enterprise, the outpost at Uganda.

Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander held their opening meeting on Saturday at the Albert Hall. Lord Kinnaird was in the chair. The London Evangelical Council are appealing for £5000 for the expenses of the mission. Over £800 has already been contributed. The chief large hall at Brixton

there from 1884 to 1902, when he was appointed to a Canonry at Worcester. When he came to Edgbaston there were only about thirty members, who gathered in a small building. When he left, the church had been restored at a cost of £15,000, with accommodation for 900 persons and with 500 communicants. He also built a daughter church at a cost of £7000.

Delegates from every part of England and Scotland were present at the opening of the London Missionary Society's new home on Monday. Dr. Horton preached the sermon at the City Temple. Among the speakers at this week's remarkable meetings was Bishop Ingham, who brought the greetings of the Church Missionary Society.

The late Canon Cresswell Strange will be chiefly remembered for his work at Edgbaston. He was Vicar

The whole art of advertisement—with, of course, the reservations of discretion—is expounded in Mr. S. H. Benson's monograph entitled "Force in Advertising." The book contains three chapters, the second of which is devoted to the illustration and description of Mr. Benson's great business at 1, Tudor Street, E.C.

POUDRE D'AMOUR
A HIGH CLASS
TOILET POWDER
for the
COMPLEXION.
PURE & HARMLESS.
PRICE 1/- per box.
in three tints:
BLANCHE NATURELLE & RACHEL.

MISS CONNIE EDISS
says: "I cannot use any other; Poudre d'Amour is excellent and perfumed so sweetly. I have used it both at the theatre and at home for years and cannot help expressing my gratification."

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WHOLESALE OF R. HOVENDEN & SONS LTD., London

NO MORE ASTHMA
FROM THIS MOMENT.
Awarded one hundred thousand francs. Gold
Society, Monaco, and admitted to the International
Exhibition, Paris, 1889.
DR. CLÉRY, 53, BOULEVARD ST. MARTIN PARIS
D. T. Haymarket, London S.W.

HOVENDEN'S EASY HAIR CURLER
PRICE 6/- PER BOX

SOLD EVERYWHERE

MELROSE WHISKY
SPECIAL 36 PER BOTTLE
LIQUEUR 4/-
BOWEN & MCKEACHIE

HOT & COLD WATER TAP
INVENTED BY
LORD KELVIN
(SIR W. THOMSON)

GUARANTEED
NO PACKING
NO WASHERS
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SOLD IN MANY VARIETIES BY
PLUMBERS & IRONMONGERS,
AND BY THE
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HOOPING COUGH, CROUP.
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.

THE celebrated effectual cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS AND SON, 10, Queen Victoria Street, London, whose names are engraved on the Government Stamp.

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The original composition for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery and all Steel. It is sold by Messrs. J. A. Oakey & Son, 1, Wellington, Finsbury and Blackfriars, London, E.C.

TO LADIES. All the most beautiful women use

CRÈME SIMON

Mrs. ADELINA PATTI says: "Have found it very good indeed. For restoring and beautifying the complexion it is unequalled. Chaps, Redness, Roughness, disappear, as if by magic."

Price: 1s. 2d. 6d. and 1/- per Pot. 1.5 per Tube.

Use also the **SAVON** and **POUDRE SIMON**.

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Cambenstantially
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Extends over bed
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usually occurring in every household.

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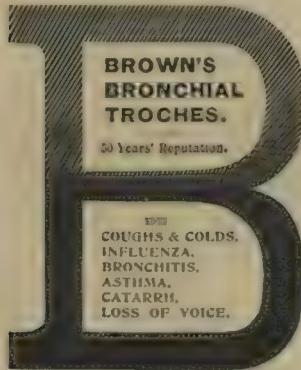
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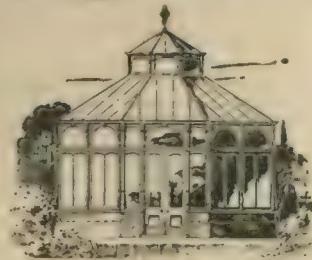
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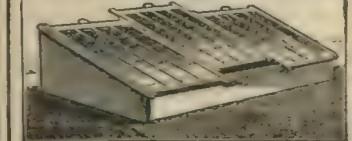
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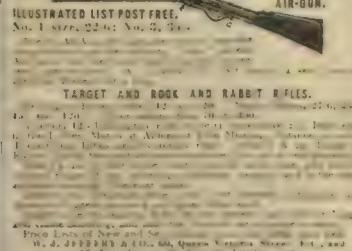
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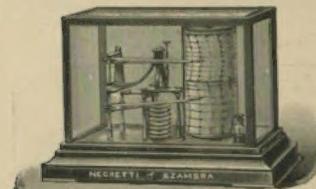
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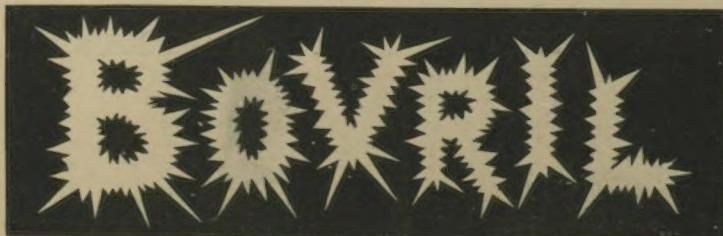
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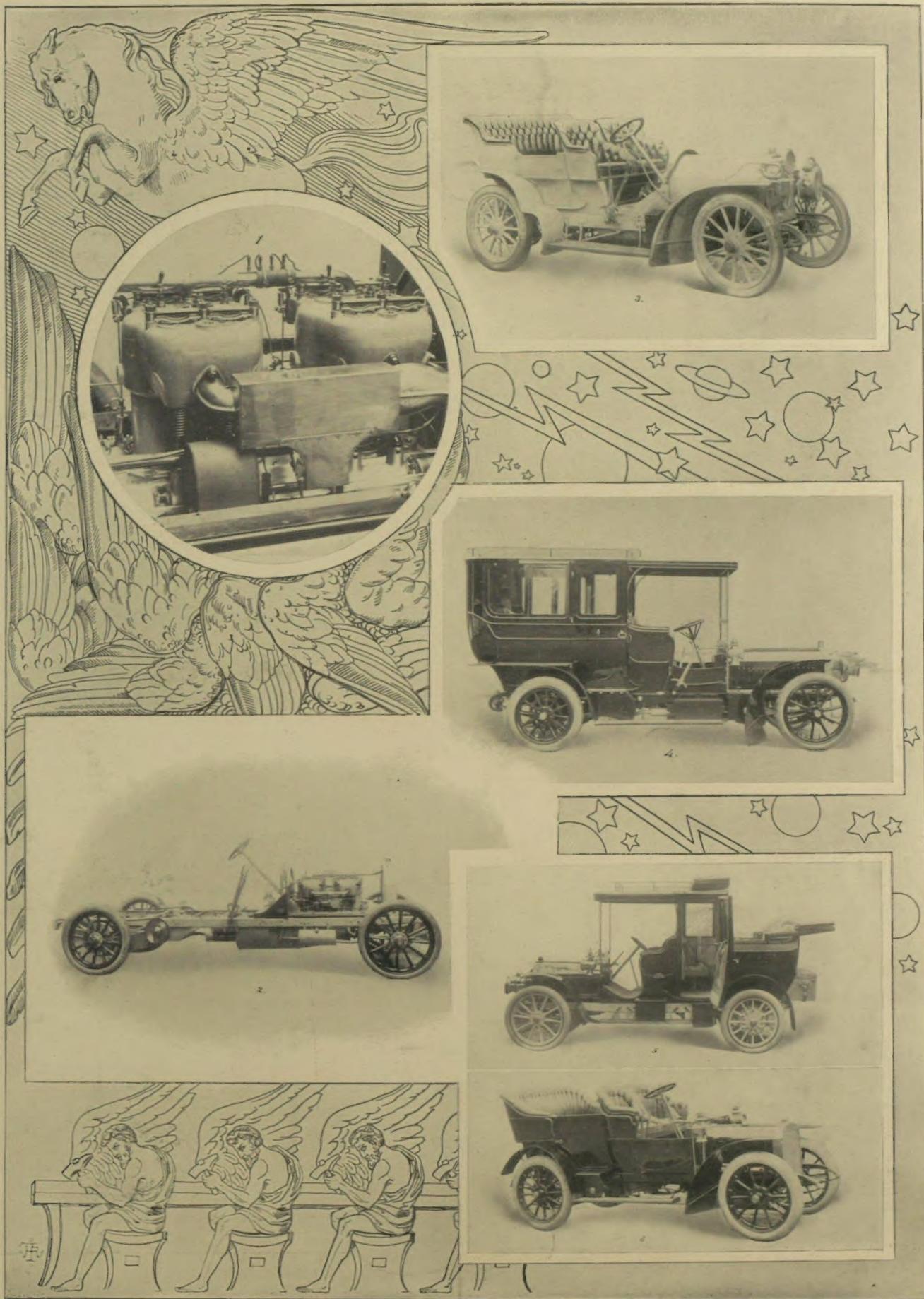
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A great deal of mystery has been made over the "Seventy Mercedes" which has lately arrived in England. The Chassis, which has found an English purchaser, is the only really new model produced since last year, and is one of five that have been constructed for trial during 1905.

MOTORS FOR THE MILLION: LATEST TYPES OF THE CHEAPER CARS AT THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

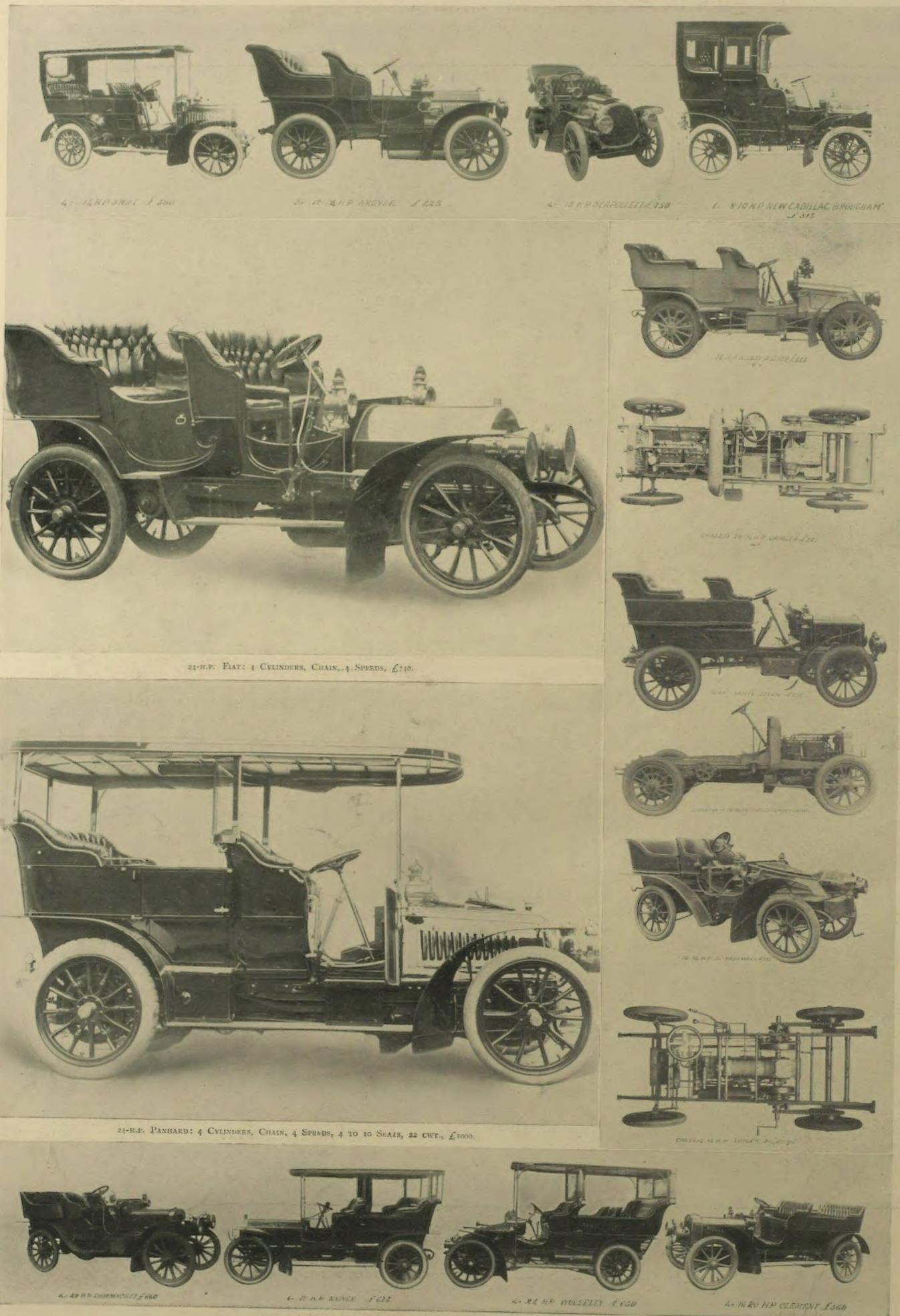
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MOTORS FOR MILLIONAIRES: HIGHER-PRICED CARS AT OLYMPIA.

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LUXURIOUS CARS FOR WEALTHY MOTORISTS.

The cars in the perpendicular column, reading from the top, are—15-h.p. Wilson Pitcher, 6-c., £915; Chassis 25-36 h.p. Daimler, 4-c., £825; 15-h.p. White, steam, £550. Elevation of Daimler Chassis shown above. 12-14 h.p. Vauxhall, 3-c., £375; Chassis 12-h.p. Singer, 2-c., £367 10s.